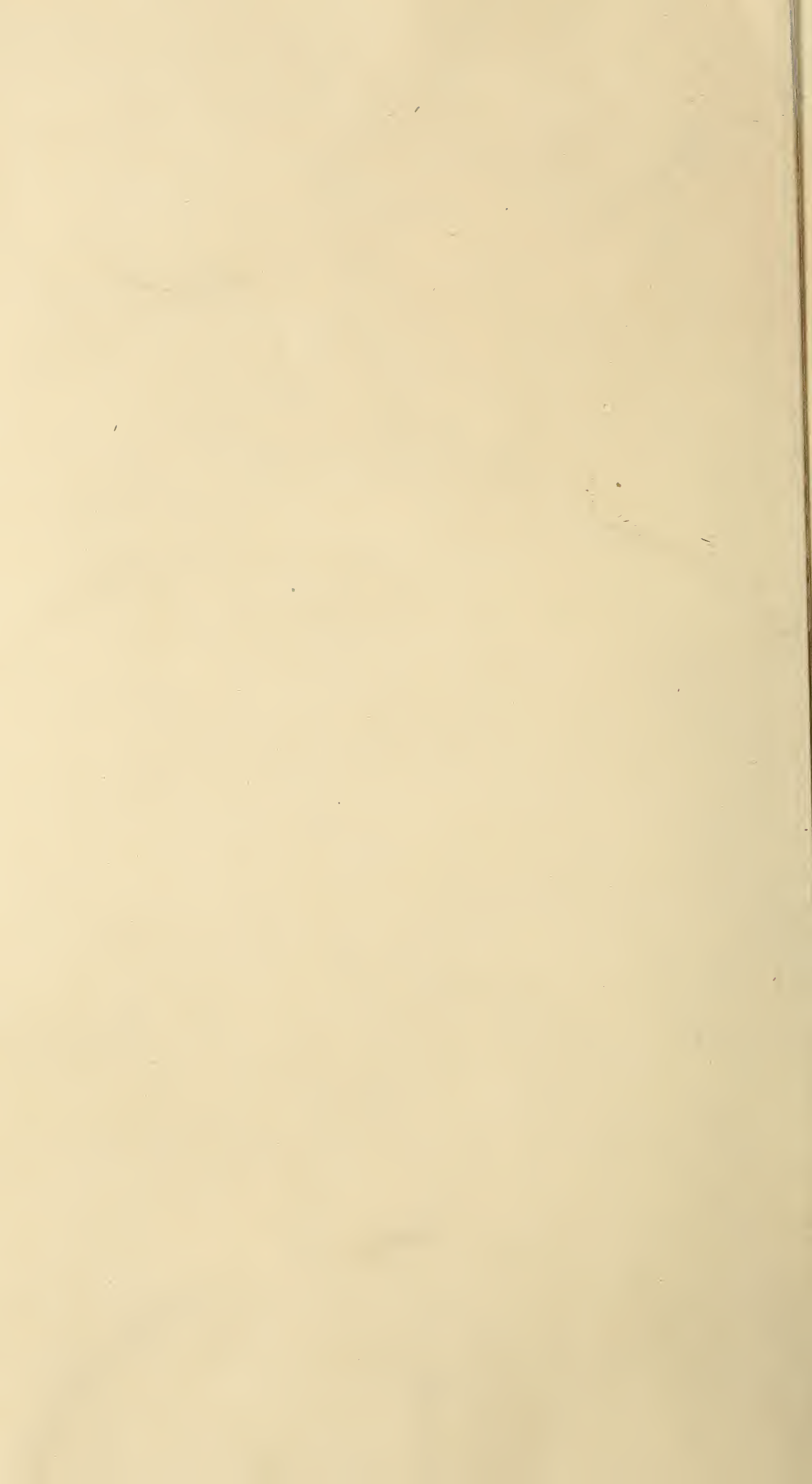


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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXVIII.

LIBONIA, FRANK. CO., PA., MAY, 1902.

No. 5.

Circulation FOR MARCH Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts **394,258**
Bulletin . . . FOR APRIL: Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters **402,000**
 Address all advertising communications to **THE C. E. ELLIS CO., Adv'ng Managers,**
713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y.

THREE FINE GOLD WATCHES.

*Elgin or Waltham Works, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Size. Yours
Without Money or Price.*



I offer three fine Gold Watches as prizes—one to the person sending in the largest club for PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE before Aug. 1st, 1902, one to the person growing the largest plant of Park's Star Flower, and one to the person raising the tallest plant of Park's Japanese Maize. Subscriptions may be taken for the MAGAZINE at 50 cents for 5 years, without premium, or 15 cents for one year, including two premium packets—one of Star Flower and one of Maize. Now is the time to sow these seeds, and anyone subscribing now may be a contestant for the Watch offered for the largest and tallest plants. Reports on the plants must be in by November 1st, 1902.

For a gorgeous and beautiful display in the garden or on the lawn these Novelties are unsurpassed. The Star Flower is sub-tropical in appearance, free and continuously blooming, and makes the air redolent with rich perfume. "Better than Cannas" is a common expression concerning it. It is of easy culture, and seedlings come into bloom in a few weeks. The Maize is doubtless the finest foliage plant of recent introduction. Plants will grow twelve feet high, with long, graceful, curved leaves that rustle and sway with every gentle breeze, and all charmingly striped green, white, rose and gold. A big bed of it on the lawn surpasses description. 50 per cent of the plants are true from seeds. As easily grown as field corn, and requires the same culture. May is the month to plant it. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

Three Fine Gold Watches,

Without Money or Price. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Size. Elgin or Waltham Works. Your Choice.

I offer as special prizes three Fine Gold Watches, and anyone who wishes may compete for one or all. The first is offered for the largest club of subscribers to PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE sent in before August 1, 1902. The second is offered for the largest plant of Park's Star Flower, and the third for the tallest plant of Park's Giant Variegated Maize.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is the favorite floral monthly of this country. It treats entirely upon matters of special interest to the amateur florist, is illustrated, original, answers questions, proposes exchanges, tells how to rid your plants of diseases and insects, what plants to grow and how to arrange and care for them, posts you upon the new flowers and new cultural methods, and in every way supplies just the information the amateur florists need to get the best results and the most pleasure from the flower and window garden. It should be in every home where flowers are cultivated. That all may subscribe and also try for a watch, I make this liberal offer:

For Only 15 Cents

I will send *one year's trial of Park's Floral Magazine, one packet Park's Star Flower, and one packet Park's Giant Variegated Maize.*

On this offer almost everyone who cares for flowers will subscribe for the MAGAZINE. It pleases every flower cultivator, while the seeds of Star Flower and Maize will yield plants for two elegant flower groups on the lawn, and every person subscribing will have an opportunity of competing for the Fine Gold Watches by growing the largest plant of Star Flower or the tallest plant of Maize.

About These Plants.

Park's Star Flower is the most showy and handsome bedding plant of recent introduction. The plants start quickly from seeds, produce enormous leaves, often two feet across and three or four feet long, and above the massive leaves rise the flower stalks from five to eight feet high, often higher. Each plant becomes a mass of showy, tubular, creamy white flowers, graceful in form and deliciously scented. The plants begin to bloom when small, and continue to become more beautiful and showy until the frosts of autumn. This grand novelty should be tried by everyone. It makes a gorgeous bed on the lawn (see illustration on title page), and was largely used the past season by the landscape gardener of the Pennsylvania R. R. Company to decorate stations along that Road. I offer a Fine Gold Watch to the person who raises the largest plant of Park's Star Flower during 1902.



PLANT OF PARK'S STAR FLOWER.



PARK'S GIANT VARIEGATED MAIZE.
Gold Watches. Reader, will you not make the effort to

Park's Giant Maize has elegant recurved foliage striped rose and white and green and gold, and sways gracefully with every gentle breeze. Each plant is densely clothed, and develops to the height of from eight to twelve feet, and a group of plants is oddly and exceedingly attractive, and is admired by everybody. The seeds are large and start readily, while the plants thrive in any sunny exposure, and are surmounted during autumn by large, plummy panicles of bloom. See engraving. I offer a Fine Gold Watch to the person who raises the tallest plant of Park's Giant Maize during 1902.

The Big Club.

I want a club of trial subscribers from every postoffice. I offer big inducements to agents. Will you not send at once for a full agent's outfit and my special cash terms? You will have till August first to get up the club, and you might as well have a Fine Gold Watch for a special premium. Who will raise the largest club for the MAGAZINE? Who will raise the largest plant of Park's Star Flower? Who will raise the tallest plant of Park's Giant Maize? These questions will be answered in the MAGAZINE later, when it is known who are entitled to the three Fine

Gold Watches. Address
GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

THE VIOLET'S TRIUMPH.

A Tulip and a Violet
Met in a vase one day,
The Tulip closed her crimson hood
And looked the other way.

"My kindred and my ancestors
Are cultured, all should know,
We're too refined to be so near
Such wildlings, coarse and low."

The Violet lifted then her head.
Her breath perfumed the air,
While sweet and low these words she said
Unto the Tulip fair:

"Oh! let us love while life shall last,
For death shall soon oppress us;
Yes, ere tomorrow breezes come
With whispers to caress us.

Yet, while we live this hour so brief,
Let us forbear repining,
Knowing we keep the Heavenly law,
And follow this designing."

The Tulip toward the Violet turned
"Dear, once I felt above you,
But, now that we're acquainted more,
Sweet Violet, I love you."

Winnebago Co., Wis., Jan. 11, 1902. Dora Odell.

DAPHNE ODORA.

This evergreen, greenhouse shrub is popular in the South, and many persons at the North are inquiring about it, with a view to using it as a window plant. The leaves are smooth and lathery, and the flowers small, purple, in terminal head. The plants are propagated by grafting and cuttings, and are of dwarf, compact habit, growing slowly. They may be potted in a compost of loam and peat, equal parts, and should be repotted annually, just after through blooming. Good drainage must be provided.

A Delaware sister has a plant of this Daphne, and reports her experience as follows:

Mr. Park:—Daphne odora with its evergreen, glossy foliage is always handsome. Mine invariably blooms abundantly in December, perfuming the apartment. It comes at a time when there are few flowers, and has a charming Hyacinthine fragrance. It does not need petting of any sort. When the buds appear give water plentifully. If it stands in the saucer no harm will be done. I keep it out of sunshine. An east window suits it.

Lydia W. Baldwin.

Kent Co., Del., March 8, 1902.

This Daphne can be retarded in bloom by keeping it in a temperature of 50°. It blooms but once during the year, and its flowers are not showy, but deliciously fragrant. The leaves are always green and glossy, and on this account the plant is useful at any time for decorative effect. Its culture would doubtless be more general if propagations were more easy and the young plants less expensive. As it is they cost usually from 25 cents to \$1.00 each.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years old. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Mr. Ingold. I am in the fifth grade. I take your Magazine. I like it very much. I have four brothers and two sisters. For pets I have a bird named Robbie, a kitty named Madison Jenks, two dolls and a Jersey calf. I study history, physiology, reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing and grammar. I love flowers very much. Last summer mamma and I had a good many pretty flowers. Yours truly,

Goldie Brotherton.

Clark, Co., Mo., Feb. 7, 1902.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have been reading Children's Corner and I like it very much. I am thirteen years old and am a great lover of flowers. In the spring I gather wild flowers by the brook and in the woods. My favorite flowers are Roses and Phlox. I think they are so pretty.

Glady's L. Ryle.

Boone Co., Ky., Feb. 19, 1902.

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" "	75.00	Ten "	10.00
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REMNANTS for Fancy Work, Quilts, Sofa Cushions, Head Rests, etc. A variety of colors, all Bright, Fashionable and Handsome. Sample FREE. DIAMOND SILK CO., Box 201, PALMYRA, PENN'A.

DO YOU WANT A WATCH?

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is the most popular publication of its kind in this country. Started more than 30 years ago, it has grown in favor with lovers of flowers and plants until to-day it is a welcome visitor in more than 350,000 homes. It is entirely floral, and the information given is clear, concise and practical. Read this number. It will speak for itself.

Flowers are now almost a necessity in every refined home, and wherever they are found a knowledge of their culture is truly a necessity, and no other journal supplies this need so well as PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE. It is, therefore, no trouble to interest flower-loving people in the Magazine and get subscriptions, especially when the very liberal terms I give are considered. I ought to have a big club of subscribers from every community, and to encourage my friends to favor me with such clubs I make the following liberal offers:

For 35 subscribers at 15 cents each (\$5.25), I will send a Perfection 14 carat Gold-plated Gentleman's Watch, open-faced, with New York Standard, 7-Jeweled, Nickel Movement.

For 35 subscribers at 15 cents each (\$5.25), I will send a Perfection 14-carat Gold-plated Lady's Watch, Hunting case, with Imported Movement.

These Watches are just as handsome as though of solid gold, and are sure to please those who get them. They will wear well, and keep good time. The subscribers paying 15 cents will get the Magazine on trial, and also ten packets of Choice Vegetable Seeds, or fourteen packets of Choice Flower Seeds, as offered elsewhere in this Magazine. And when working for these premiums you can promise to each subscriber two additional packets of Choice Flower Seeds, my own selection. These two extra packets alone could not be purchased from the ordinary florist for less than 10 cents.



If you want a watch, now is the time to get it for a little work. Often a big club can be secured in a few hours of well-directed effort. The Magazine and seeds please all who receive them, and the offer is such that almost every person interested in gardens will subscribe. Here is an opportunity for a young lady or young man to secure a handsome watch, and a good time piece.

All of these watches are stem-wind and stem-set, well finished and regulated, and in many ways are just as desirable as solid gold watches. They are supplied to me on a special contract, and if you were to go to the jeweler to buy one would cost you as much as I ask for Magazine, Seeds and Watch combined. I cannot conceive how a more liberal offer could be made, and I hope to send out hundreds of these premiums this year. Kind reader, may I not have your aid in circulating the Magazine and helping on the good cause of floriculture, as well as the pleasure of supplying you with a handsome time-piece?

Send at once for Blank Lists, Sample Copies, Etc., and go to work immediately. I will promptly reply to your letter, and send you a full agent's out-fit. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Publisher,
Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—To the person sending the largest club of subscribers before August 1st, I will send a Fine Gold Watch, Waltham or Elgin Works, Lady's or Gentleman's size. Clubs sent in as above will count in this contest for this fine watch. I also offer Two Fine Gold Watches for largest plants of Park's Star Flower and Park's Giant Maize. Subscribers paying 15 cents may have seeds of these flowers (2 packets), as a premium, no other being called for, and agents may solicit subscriptions on this offer. Thus any subscriber can have the opportunity of securing a Fine Gold Watch, a fact that may help in getting up a club. Who will send in the largest club this month?

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXXVIII.

Libonia, Pa., May, 1902.

No. 5.

LILACS.

The Lilac-trees wave dainty plumes about;
Some in witching tints of lavender,
And some in snowy plumes. Sweet harbingers
Of balmy, gracious May. They put to route
All sad and gloomy thought. We cease to doubt,
And place despair among the things that were.

Erie Co., Pa.

Lillie Ripley.

MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS.

THE Alpine Forget-me-not, *Myosotis Alpestris*, is the most valuable of the *Myosotis* species. The plants are easily propagated from seeds, grow rapidly, and in a few months become dense, globular masses

of bloom, the foliage almost completely hidden by the delicate flowers. The flowers range in color from white through the shades of rose and blue, and are borne in compact clusters. As a basket or pot plant for a cool, shady window nothing is more charming, and in sections where the climate is cool and moist it is handsome as a border plant. The seeds may be sown either in the spring or fall. Started in August the

plants are hardy, will endure the winter, and bloom beautifully out-doors in spring and early summer. They will even bloom throughout the season if the bed is moist, and shaded from the mid-day sun, and the flowers cut freely, so as to prevent the formation of seeds. The little engraving on this page shows the floriferous character of the plant, and will give some idea of its beauty when grown in a pot in a cool, north window. It never fails to claim the admiration of all persons who love flowers.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

NO finer border plant than this can be grown. It has been greatly improved in size, substance and colorings. While the old garden sorts, prized by our grandmothers, were thin in texture and of a limited range of coloring, the new kinds display enormous trusses of rich bloom, of a wide range of beautiful colorings. They are in bloom from June until frost, and grow finer from year to year. The flowers of these new sorts are very large and lasting. Phloxes require very rich soil, and are greatly benefitted by mulching. Old manure may be spread about the plants as a mulch, and in

the spring forked into the soil. Grass should be kept from encroaching upon the roots, and mulch does good service in this respect. The roots should be divided and reset when they get too large. They do not bloom so well the first year after being disturbed, but thereafter they rapidly increase in luxuriance and beauty. It produces a charming effect among shrubbery. The shades vary from purple, violet, rose, crimson, scarlet



MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS.

and lilac to pure white, and the great clumps, three or four feet across, are perhaps more imposing than any other perennial.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Suffolk Co., Mass., Jan. 25, 1902.

Begonias.—Flowering Begonias should be kept in a room where the temperature can be kept up to seventy-five degrees in the day time, and sixty at night.

Jessie Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Oreg., Oct. 13, 1901.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher.

LIBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 350,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y., The C. E. Ellis Company, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 cents for five years, prepaid. Trial subscriptions of a few months, 10 cents.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered in the Post Office at Libonia as Second Class Mail Matter.

MAY, 1902.

For Partial Shade.—A plant of pyramidal growth suitable for a bed where the sun shines but half of the day is the Zinnia. The plants thrive and bloom in any rich soil where the sun rays come even for a portion of the day, and from early summer till frost they are a mass of rich foliage and flowers. The Dahlia might also be used for such a bed, but very often fails to bloom freely. Cannas are desirable only for a position fully exposed to the sun, and require also to be freely watered when the weather is dry. The Zinnia does not require such care.

Russelia elegantissima.—This is a window plant of very easy culture. It will grow in ordinary potting soil in any window, and at times will be a mass of rich scarlet bloom, exceedingly graceful and beautiful. The plant sometimes remains in a semi-dormant condition for several weeks, then new, vigorous shoots appear from the roots. The larger the plants the more vigorous are the young, radical shoots. It likes partial shade, and a rather tenacious, rich soil.

Ruellia Makoyana.—The Ruellias all bear very pretty, thorough evanescent flowers, and are generally admired. *R. Makoyana*, however, is valuable for its beautiful variegated foliage, as well as flowers, and when well grown makes a very handsome specimen plant. It should have rich, porous, well-drained soil and be shielded from the hot mid-day sun. Its roots should not be crowded while growing, and it should be freely watered.

Cuphea platycentra.—This *Cuphea* is a handsome, winter-blooming house plant when properly grown. It also blooms well in the garden or flower-bed when bedded out during summer in rich soil in partial shade. It is not difficult to grow, and deserves a place in every garden.

Pruning Lilac.—Cut off all flower clusters as soon as the flowers fade, and prune out weakly branches. This will insure a fine crop next season.

ABOUT MILDEW

ASISTER of Lee County, Illinois, asks why her *Coleus* plants were attacked with mildew the past winter. They were never so troubled before. We answer, mildew is a parasitic plant, and is propagated by spores (or seeds) which float upon the air from any mildew growth. The only sure remedy is flowers of sulphur burned in the plant-room very sparingly, and so that the fumes are well distributed. These fumes are sure death to animals and plants when in sufficient quantity to become injurious, but when judiciously used are a means of purification and highly beneficial.

In applying in a greenhouse a common way is to place a small amount of sulphur in a pan, ignite it, and, holding the pan well above the plants pass rapidly through the house. If the air is fanned immediately the fume will be more evenly disseminated.

A better way to apply sulphur is by painting the hot-water pipes with a sulphur wash. The fumes will then be given off very sparingly from day to day, and in consequence the mildew will not gain a foothold. A liquid compound of soap suds and a little kerosine is also of benefit to mildewed plants, and all diseased leaves or branches should be removed and burned to prevent spreading.

Coleus from Seeds.—The general method of propagating *Coleus* has been from cuttings, but it is now becoming known that more healthy, varied and beautiful plants can be produced from seeds, saved from the choicest varieties. The seeds are about as large as those

COLEUS PLANT.

of the *Petunia*, and if carefully sown and on sifted and pressed leaf-mould, covered slightly and kept moderately watered, almost every seed will germinate. Avoid sowing too freely, and give plenty of light and ventilation after the plants appear. Keep in an even temperature. There is much interest in the culture of *Coleus* from seeds, and those who try it will find the work easy, and a source of much pleasure.

Hoya.—*Hoya carnosa* is known as Wax Plant, because of waxy clusters of bloom. The vine likes a warm, rather dry atmosphere and not too much root-room. To promote free-blooming let the plant become root-bound, and water sparingly in autumn and early winter, during the semi-dormant state. A vigorous plant rarely produces flowers. Crowding the roots and starving are often resorted to to encourage blooming. The cluster spurs once formed bloom every year, each one pushing out a little and forming new buds annually. Be careful not to cut them away. The individual flower may be removed, but not the cluster of buds.



A FINE BEDDING PLANT.

ANNUAL GAILLARDIAS are handsome, but the plants bloom so sparingly, as a rule, that they are of little value as bedding plants. The new, compact, large-flowered perennial Gaillardias, however, are different. The plants are of bushy habit, with attractive foliage, and held upon long, strong stems above the mass of foliage are the large, howy flowers of crimson and gold, forming a glorious display of bloom and beauty.



GAILLARDIA FLOWER.

The plants are easily raised from seeds, will grow in any rich, sunny spot, come into bloom in early autumn, and bloom freely throughout the season. They are perfectly hardy, and will endure the most severe frosts, coming into bloom the next season about the first of June, and keeping up the display during all of the summer and autumn months.

Every reader of the MAGAZINE who wishes a first-class bedding hardy perennial is urged to sow seeds of the new compact, large-flowered perennial Gaillardias this season. Once started they require no further care, and will make a show every season that will call forth expressions of admiration from all observers. The seeds may be successfully sown at any time during the months of April, May or June.

Late-blooming of Tufted Pansies.

Tufted Pansies are much like the Old-fashioned Pansies in their blooming qualities. Seedling plants started in the spring will begin to bloom in summer, and keep blooming all cold weather, while plants started in summer will begin to bloom in autumn, and keep blooming till New Years if somewhat protected from severe frosts. A frame placed over the bed when frost comes and covered with a glass sash, if properly managed will afford sufficient protection to keep the plants blooming. Place the sash on only on cold nights and cold days. There is more danger from too much heat than from severe cold. On very severe nights cover the sash with old carpet or matting. The same treatment will also yield a supply of late-blooming Pansies.

Woods Soil.—What is known as Woods Soil is the surface soil from a forest, and mostly consists of leaf-mould, loam and sand. It is loose and porous, and will not bake or get hard. It is not essential to plant culture, and any rich soil that will not bake will do just as well.

Heliotrope.—A refractory Heliotrope may be induced to bloom by bedding it out in a sunny place in the garden and keeping it well watered during dry weather in the summer.

NEW GERMAN SCABIOSA.

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA is the botanical name of an old-fashioned flower known as Mourning Bride. The flowers are borne on long stems, as shown in the little engraving, and bloom continuously during the season, when cut freely to prevent seed formation. In the old gardens but two or three colors were seen, and the flowers were small. But the new German varieties now offered by seedsmen bear double flowers of great size, and of many handsome colors ranging from white through shades of red and blue, some of the flowers almost black. These new sorts are to-day so rare that they might be termed a novelty. They will be a revelation to those who know only the older varieties. Plants are easily raised from seeds, which may be sown either in the spring or early summer.



SCABIOSA.

Pomegranate.—This is a half-hardy shrub of easy culture. In the south it is grown out-doors, but at the north it usually occupies a large pot or tub, the latter being preferable. It should have a sunny exposure and plenty of water during summer, and a cool but frost-proof place and a sparing supply of water during winter. Do not prune, except to cut away dead or superfluous branches. Liberal pruning promotes vigorous growth, but this is unfavorable to free-blooming. By pruning, also, the bud spurs are removed. In autumn, after the annual growth, let the soil become rather dry, but not so as to be injurious. This will ripen up the wood, and encourage the formation of embryo buds.

Tuberose.—Tuberose should not be planted out till the ground is quite warm, as the flower germ is very tender, and liable to injury. They may be started in the house early, watering the soil rather sparingly till growth begins, but do not bed them out till about the time the Mock Orange is in bloom, or later. A sunny bed will suit the bulbs, but the surface should be covered with manure to keep the soil cool. Set the bulbs four or five inches deep.

Forced Roses.—Roses that have been blooming in pots in the house during winter, and are weakened in vitality should be bedded out during summer. Here nature will take care of them, and by autumn much of their former vigor will be regained. They can then be repotted, or allowed to remain where they were bedded, as the cultivator may wish.

TIMELY WORK FOR MAY.

SOW seeds of Primroses, Cinerarias, Calceolarias, Carnations, Smilax, Grevillea, Asparagus, and other plants of this character designed for window decoration the coming winter; also, put in cuttings of Geraniums, Pelargoniums, etc.

Thin out seedlings, to prevent crowding and damping off.

Bed out such plants as must be transplanted, choosing moist, cloudy weather, if possible.

Buy and plant such Roses and shrubs as may be desired for out-door culture. They will then be well established the first season, and able to endure the winter.

Prune such shrubs as have bloomed, and encourage the growth of new, vigorous shoots for next season's flowering.

Syringe Roses, Trumpet Honeysuckle and the old Snowball regularly with quassia tea with soap added to make a rather strong suds, applying the liquid—not boiling, but hotter than the hand will bear. This will destroy slugs, aphides, hoppers and bugs.

In a hot, sunny exposure plant a bed of the Semi-dwarf Zinnia, with a margin of Dwarf Ageratum. These plants will bloom there throughout the season.

In a convenient place not much shaded plant a group of Rose Geranium and Heliotrope. These will furnish lovely button-holes during the season.

Do not fail to cultivate frequently. If culture is neglected till the weeds get too large for the hoe much time is required to destroy them.

Put strings to the vines and provide a trellis for the Peas and Nasturtiums.

Lift the bulbs of Hyacinths and Tulips as soon as the foliage fades, dry them well and put in a cool, dry cellar or closet till planting time. If the season should prove wet these bulbs are liable to rot, especially if the soil is of a tenacious character.

Get and sow seeds of perennials and biennials in boxes or nursery beds. You will thus obtain plants for a fine bed of these choice flowers. Aquilegia, Campanula, Carnations and Pinks, Platycodon, Saponaria, Rocket, Delphinium, Poppies, Pyrethrum, Honesty, Phlox and Peas should be among the necessities. Do not fail to start these.

For a vine for a dense shade sow **ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA**. The seeds start slowly, and may not come up for several weeks, but the plants will become strong enough to endure the winter and will

grow and bloom freely the next season. This vine does not need direct sunlight, has foliage as delicate as a Fern, and blooms very profusely. It is a true biennial, and every flower-lover should give it a trial.

Maize and Star Flower.—The New Giant Japanese Variegated Maize should be planted in May, about the time the Apple trees are in bloom. The seeds are about the size of pop-corn, and the plants need the same treatment. The leaves are distinctly striped



STAR FLOWER.

green, white, rose and gold, and are very beautiful. In a rich, warm soil the plants attain the height of twelve feet, and make a gorgeous bed, each plant terminating in a large, plumous panicle of bloom.

The New Argentine Star Flower may also be started from seeds sown this month. The plants grow rapidly and begin to bloom in a few weeks, keeping up the display throughout the season. Plants attain the height of from five to ten feet, bearing grand panicles of creamy, fragrant flowers. They are greatly admired either as single specimens or in a group. They like a loose, rich soil and sunny situation. These new plants may be grown in a bed together, the Maize in the centre and the Star Flower next. Do not fail to give them a trial.

Pot Hyacinths.—After Hyacinths have bloomed in the house continue watering them till the foliage begins to fade, then dry them off and set the pot in a dry, cool cellar till you wish to repot them in the fall. If the bulbs are sound then they will bloom again. If not, or if they have separated into a cluster of small bulblets, bed them out. If the forced bulbs are bedded out in the spring they will start to grow in autumn, and the bulb will be ruined during winter.

Faded Leaves.—When the leaves of a Rose or other plant begin to turn yellow and drop off at an untimely season, examine them carefully, especially on the under side. You may find the trouble due to Aphids or Red Spider. In either case, syringe at intervals of a few days, with hot quassia chips tea to which is added enough soap to make a rather strong suds.

Dormant Bulbs.—Sometimes the hardy bulbs fail to start when potted. This mostly occurs when the potting is done during December or January, and the pots then kept in a cool place. To insure success such bulbs should be obtained and planted at least by December 1st, and placed in a rather warm, dark closet or cupboard.



FERNs.

IN the entire vegetable world there are probably no forms of growth that attract more general notice than the Ferns. The subject of Ferns and Fern culture is just now becoming of marked importance. Yet there is a general lack of knowledge respecting the Fern growth, and the methods of determining the species. Our text books on Ferns give little or no attention to this class of plants; those, however, who are interested will give close attention and become familiar with their culture. We know they exist under as great a variety of forms as do any of our flowering plants. Many are like the lovely Moss, so fine are the fronds; others strongly resemble some of the grasses of our tropical lands, others of larger and more elegant form of growth, attain the height of eight to ten feet, while the Tree Ferns, the best of them all, are trees in fact. Yet, however wide the difference between the various growths, they each and all have certain characters that distinguish them in their habits of growth. Most, if not all Ferns, love shade and moisture and grow and thrive in swamps and low marsh lands. Sometimes in my long walks in search of them, I have found nice Maidenhair Ferns, but they are not always easy to transplant, yet I sometimes succeed with them. There is a mystery in their development that adds to our interest in their culture. Almost anyone can succeed with the word Fern, *Nephrolepis exaltata*, and the Boston Fern. Mine fill a south window and receive the admiration of all my friends, but well-grown specimens of *Adiantum Farleyense* and *A. gracillimum* are not so common, the hot, dry air of our rooms soon destroys their beauty, yet we can and do succeed with them in the windows, and with care and attention can grow fine plants. In one of my south windows is a fine *Aspidium Cycutarium alcatum*. I am delighted with its fine sturdy growth, and am very proud of it. Last summer while on a visit to another state I visited a city where there were some fine greenhouses. One was filled with the finest collection of Ferns I ever saw, except that collection at the World's Fair—once seen never forgotten among the Ferns.

Jennie Spencer.

Marion Co., Ill., Dec. 26, 1901.

The Gladiolus.—This is the queen of the summer bulbs, and the best of all for bedding. They have some excellent points in their favor. The bulbs are inexpensive and easy of culture, and the flowers are the most beautiful of all our summer-blooming bulbs, and are very useful for cut flowers. A long stalk placed in a vase will bloom as well in water as those left in the garden. They can be had in all the colors of the rainbow. Plant in succession of two weeks apart, from the fifteenth of April until the last of June.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., Jan. 16, 1902.

AN ORCHID.

HOW many people think, when flavoring cake or ice cream with vanilla, that this pleasant flavor is the product of an Orchid, yet such is the case. The vine which produces the vanilla is a native of Mexico, the West Indies and the torrid portions of South America. Until quite recently it was cultivated by the Mexican Indians, only in the valleys of Mazantla and Rapantla. In its wild state, the vine, which is extremely slender, climbs to the tops of the tallest trees, but after all its brave endeavors to get up in the world, the monkeys climb after it and rob it of its seed pods. The plant is an Orchid, and the present method of cultivation is to cut up an old vine, and tie the pieces to the branches of small trees. Here they live and thrive on air for two years, then throw out shoots or rootlets, almost as fine as thread, which take root as they reach the earth, and after another year's growth each plant sends out a wealth of exquisitely fragrant white blossoms. As the blooms mature they are followed by pods. These are the pods of commerce, gathered before the seeds are quite ripe, wrapped and boxed in leaves, and exported. The entire pod is fragrant, but the pulp it contains, in which the bean is embedded, is the more aromatic.

Maud Meredith.

Cook Co., Ill., Sept. 29, 1901.

Roses in Florida.—After many years experience, we find more success in budding, or grafting into a common stock. The one I use most is the *Mannettia*, named for an Italian who introduced it many years ago. It is largely used by Southern Forists for budding the *Marechal Niel* and other Roses which do not thrive on their own roots. I plant very large cuttings deep in the ground. When the young limbs are the size of a lead pencil, I bud with the fine Roses, and very soon have a nice thrifty Rose bush that can stand the extremes of wet and drouth incident to our climate. The sprouts of the stock must be kept pinched off to give the bud a chance, and very soon the new Rose will be come master of the situation; having the strong healthy roots of the stock to push growth, it will make a marvelous growth. Some of the Roses I have budded are *M. Niel*, *Cloth of Gold*, *Saffrano*, *La Marque*, *Francis Kruger*, all good winter bloomers. In fact, they bloom with us all the year.

Mrs. G. W. Avery.

Hillsboro Co., Fla., Nov. 25, 1901.

Single Bouvardia.—The small, starry, white flowers of the single *Bouvardia* are very beautiful, seen in daylight in all their pure snowy whiteness. But few who see and admire them in day time know that they emit the most exquisite Jasmine-like fragrance at night. The *Bouvardia* is a large growing greenhouse shrub, and can be made to bloom in either summer or winter by changing their resting season.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Dec. 6, 1901.

A MODERN FAD.

MY AMARYLLIS.

ONE of the most interesting fads of the window culturist at present is the cultivation of Cacti. Its strange forms of growth, beautiful colored spines, and its wonderful flowers, not only appeal to the artistic sense of the flower-lover, but the grotesque as well. The least one can say of them is that they are the strangest children that Nature is mother to. Not the least of their many virtues, is the fact that they require practically no care during all the winter season, which is no small item in their favor. Just imagine a plant that will look bright and fresh all winter, without so much attention as a drink of water, and still be filled with wonderful bloom the following spring. There are many different species. No pen can do justice to any by a mere description. By the art of grafting one can create any style of growth their fancy may dictate, and nothing can be more fascinating than the cultivation of Cacti from seeds. Many of the Cacti bear edible fruit, all of which are most delicious. Ida B. Camp.

Tuscola Co., Mich., Jan. 1, 1902.

Acalypha Sanderi.—This plant was received by mail the first of last May, was planted in a small pot, and sunk in soil in the hotbed. It soon started, and when it had outgrown the little pot it was transferred to a tomato can. After it was growing nicely in this it was sunk, can and all, in a bed of Geraniums. In less than three months after first potting it was showing a little tassel at every new leaf. They were thinly covered with bloom, and dropped off when a few inches long. Then I removed the pot to a more shaded place, where it soon began to set pretty thick tassels, and outgrew the can. I transferred it to a six-inch pot, and it will winter in that. I find it as easily cared for as a Geranium, and it has bloomed abundantly. It is in pretty high favor with me so far. The soil is a mixture of good garden soil and leaf mould, and it gets a dose of pepper tea or lime water every now and then to keep away the tiny white worms. Mrs. Marshall.

Indiana Co., Pa., Jan. 6, 1902.

Cactuses for Heat and Cold.—Cactuses that will stand heat and cold are very scarce, but the following is a good selection: *Cereus Fendleri*, *Echinocactus Simpsoni*, *Echinocereus viridiflorus*, *Mammillaria vivipara*, *Opuntia Bachyarthra*, *O. Missouriensis*, *O. Rafinesqui*, *O. vulgaris*, and *O. Phæacantha*. The above named plants are all hardy, and can be left outdoors through the winter, but must be protected from rain and snow. Let them get root-bound if you want them to bloom. Give plenty of water in warm weather, and liquid fertilizer as soon as buds appear. Sheep manure is the most suitable for Cacti of all kinds. C. J. Vercouter.

Cook Co., Ill., July 15, 1901.

A FRIEND gave me an Amaryllis bulb. I think it is the New Hybrid, for the flowers are very large. I planted it November of 1900. The bulb was large but I gave it a full supply of rich ear in a large paint keg. I did not think it would bloom in the spring, so I filled in around with all kinds of slips, Cactus, Geranium Begonias and others. I gave a large amount of water, putting a little ammonia in the water every eight or ten days. How it did grow. The Amaryllis bloomed in March two large stalks; one had five large lilies and the other four, all open at one time. The flowers were light red with a light almost white streak reaching almost to the very edge of the leaf. They were beauties, even one admired them, and I loaned it for many entertainments. In August it sent another stalk with six great lilies. Now I am sending up another bunch of nice fat bulbs. I keep it near the heating stove, giving lots of warm water, and it takes as much as a Calla Lily. It has had no rest to speak of but I shall give it a good rest when it through blooming this time, and I think will bloom again by the last of March or first of April. It is so easy to care for.

Dr. M. E. H.

Allegan Co., Mich., Dec. 20, 1901.

Lady Washington Geraniums.—I have read a great many complaints of lice on Lady Washington Geraniums, and have heard many people say that they had to give up raising them on that account, and I wonder why this is thus. I have raised them all the time for ten years, although I have found greenlice on Roses, Carnations, and other plants that neighbored with the Lady Washington, yet I never saw a louse on the last named plants. I shower them often with clear water, but never have used anything else. I have one that is eight years old, and like a young tree in size. I also have four other splendid thrifty plants besides one, raised from seed last spring, which looks well. I am regarding it with an anxious and curious eye. Mrs. B. Appley.

Windham Co., Conn., Jan. 1902.

Remedy for Ants.—The best remedy I ever tried to get rid of ants in the house is grease in a saucer, and set it as a trap. Meat fryings or most any kind of grease will answer. Warm the ants to death on the stove. The same grease will do for quite a number of times. Ants like grease better than sweets. Los Angeles Co., Cal. Mrs. J. G. Welch.

Trellis for Vines.—If something nice is wanted for training vines growing in pots such as Smilax, Manettia, etc., just try an old wire bread roaster. Take the wooden handle off, and then you have two nice wires to train your vines on. I have tried it and it looks fine. E. H. Ramsey.

New Castle Co., Del., Mar. 23, 1902.

Kochia Scoparia.

THE illustration shows a plant of Kochia Scoparia or Belvidere Cypress. It is an old decorative annual, popular some years ago, but has almost disappeared from the out-door and window garden. It is easily raised from seeds, and when well grown is as handsome a plant for room or table decoration as could be desired. A correspondent asks about this plant in the following inquiry:

Mr. Park:—Some of my flower-loving friends were taken with a plant they saw at Buffalo the past summer. They said it was like a small evergreen. The Professor said he expected it was Kochia Scoparia or Mock Cypress. Will you tell us about this plant through the columns of the Magazine?

John Chamberlin.

The quick growth of this plant makes it possible to have pot specimens for decoration at Fairs or Exhibitions in a few months, and it may soon regain its former popularity. As it does well out-doors it can be advantageously used for groups of fine foliage, or for a low hedge or screen. It is worthy of trial for different purposes, as it can be adapted to use in various ways, and its variety will cause it to be admired as a novelty.

The Auratum, or Gold-rayed Lily of Japan.—When we look upon the exquisite beauty and inhale the strangely sweet perfume of this grand Lily, we cannot help but wish for a glimpse of that foreign land, from whence it came.

Allen County, Ohio.

Wild Shrub.—I have found a lovely shrub that I think worthy of cultivation. It blooms in August, and the beautiful white flowers are much like the Lily of the Valley.

Mason County, Ky.

Eugenia.

THE SCOTCH THISTLE.

MANY years ago the Danes went into Scotland to drive the Scotch people out. In those days it was not considered manly or brave to slip upon an enemy and fight by night, but the Danes had such a hard time of it, that one night they decided they would do so. To keep from being heard, they took off their footgear and marched barefooted. When very close the sleeping Scotch soldiers, one of them stepped upon one of the sharp, prickly Thistles, and it hurt him so

that he gave a howl of pain. This woke up the Scots, who seized their swords and rushed out to meet the Danes, killing a great many and winning the last battle which the Danes had the courage to fight. The Scots at once took the Thistle as their national emblem, and as such it still remains.

L. Mowen.

Allen Co., O.

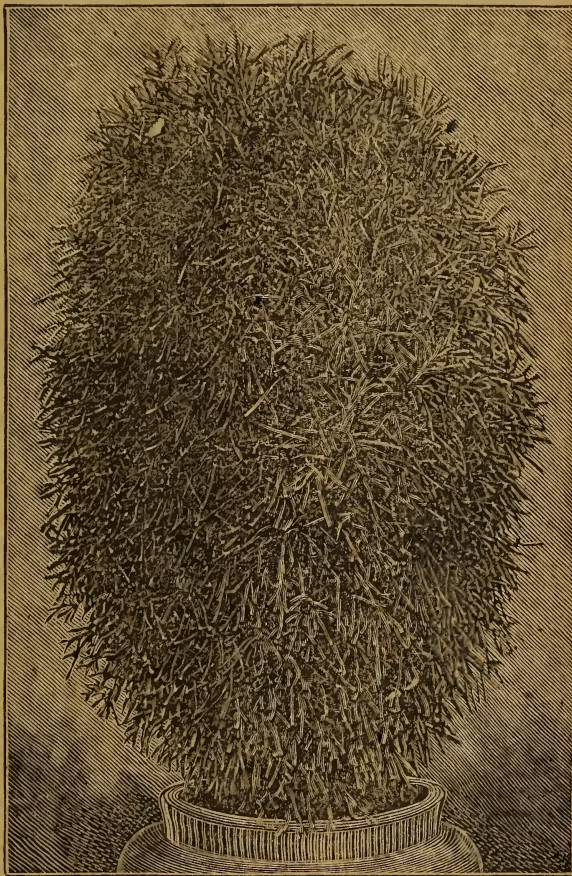
[NOTE.—The Scotch Thistle is the most thorny and formidable thistle the Editor is acquainted with. The foliage is a hardy and coriaceous in character, and the spines strong and exceedingly sharp. The plants abound in old pasture fields, and form dense, globular tufts, from a foot to two feet high. Apparently they are hardy perennials, each plant becoming larger

and stronger with age. It is not a plant to be desired, unless to make a formidable hedge, and it is so rough and spiny that its use as a hedge plant can hardly be encouraged.—Ed.]

Removing Winter Protection.—It is not best to remove all the winter protection from shrubs and bushes, or the flower beds of Pansies, Petunias, perennials, etc., until in April, but some should be removed during March. This, of course, applies to average March weather.

Emma Clearwater.

Vermillion Co., Ind.



KOCHIA SCOPARIA.

SPRING.

The whispering voice of spring has come,
 We warm beneath her smile;
 She softly touched old mother earth
 To snow and ice beguile.
 Oh, wake, ye sleeping Violets,
 From your cold and cheerless bed,
 Spring up, ye bright-eyed Daisies,
 The blue birds sing o'er head.

How glad we are to greet you,
 In the skies, the fields, the woods;
 No season's half so charming,
 As spring, in her pignant moods.
 List to the blue jay's twitter,
 For he's flirting with his mate;
 Spring-time has truly come again.
 The flowers no longer wait.

McLean Co., Ill., March, 1902. Lura Lindley.

THE MENTHA (PEPPERMINT)

She is wrapped in fragrant garments,
 Close by the stream she stands,
 And from the lap of summer,
 She takes with unseen hands,
 The gifts so freely given,
 This meadow simpler small,
 Distilling by the brook-side
 In healing gifts for all.

Wild witch of flowery meadow,
 She looks down on the stream,
 And in it's magic mirror
 She sees, as in a dream,
 The wondrous arts of witchcraft
 By which to make her brew,
 She draws from liquid silver
 An enchanted potion, too.

The sun drops golden powder,
 She takes it quick, unseen,
 This humble little Mentha,
 Wrapped in her garments green,
 And she mixes it so deftly
 With fragrant balms concealed,
 And crystals thrown by rain sprites
 To flower folk of the field.

Deep in the dark earth hidden,
 We see not the retort,
 In which she brews elixir,
 By the magic nature taught,
 But her garments hold the perfume
 Escaped from secret still,
 Thus we trace her in the meadow
 At work beside the rill.

Ray Lawrence.

Merrimack Co., N. H., Feb. 20, 1902.

QUEEN OF SPRING.

Gay Hyacinths, your banners lead,
 You're the queen of all spring flowers,
 Amongst your many colored blooms,
 We have many happy hours.
 Your clear bright blue is like the sky,
 Your blush is like the dawn,
 Your scarlet is surely the brightest flower
 That ever the sun shown on.
 Your white is chaste as any snow,
 Your purple and lilac are odd,
 Your yellow is a gleam of gold,
 Like the plume of a Goldenrod.
 Your darkest shades are nearly black,
 Your rose is fine we think,
 But of all your shades we love best
 The beautiful clear bright pink.

Washington Co., Ohio.

Logan Slater.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Beside the sunny Southern rills
 Our soldier laddies sleep,
 And 'mid the green New England hills
 A silent truce they keep.

On Western plain and valley low,
 Beneath the pine and yew
 Where Northern rock-bound rivers flow,
 Are the graves of Gray and Blue.

We loved our soldier laddies well
 Who fought the bitter fight,
 Each curfew rings again their knell,
 And sounds their last good-night.

While o'er their resting place we raise
 The nation's emblem true,
 We weep for loves of other days
 The boys of Gray and Blue.

And bring the noblest flowers for all
 The nation's laddies dear,
 Let Rose and Lily o'er them fall,
 And birds sing requiem clear.

For country's noble sons who sleep
 Neath grasses gemmed with dew,
 Memorial Day we long shall keep
 By graves of Gray and Blue.

New York Co., N. Y.

Ruth Raymond.

BEACH MOSSES.

Whence come ye? From the mountain height
 Or grow ye in the canons bare?
 In crimson, yellow, black or white,
 So often brilliant—always fair.

Sport of the tide and idle wave,
 While thickly strewn on shelving shore,
 Say, come ye from deep ocean's caves,
 Wherein the dashing waters roar?

No! Torn by billows' chafe and fret,
 And inward borne by currents swift,
 From floating gardens crystal set,
 Hither these beautiful blossoms drift.

S. E. A. Higgins.

Santa Barbara Co., Cal., April 11, 1902.

[NOTE.—A friend of the Editor living near the Pacific beach sent him a fine collection of the Beach Mosses, and can testify to the truth of the statement—"often brilliant—always fair." The soft, varied tints, as well as the brilliant shades of the delicate, lace-like forms are beautiful beyond description, and a herbarium book of the pressed specimens is something that never fails to please, and elicit the most enthusiastic admiration. The above verses will be especially appreciated by those who know the beauty of the mosses to which it refers.—ED.]

THE WILD VIOLETS.

Modest little Violet, coming up to grace
 Wayside fields and pastures with its pretty face,
 We must hunt the meadows if to find the white,
 Dainty little blossoms almost out of sight.

We will find the yellow, nodding on its stem
 In the marshy wood-lands where we seek for them;
 Blue and white and yellow, what a pretty band
 Free to all who search in this mighty land.

Not so stately as the Lily or showy as the Rose,
 Yet the Violet sends her message on every wind
 that blows.

The message comes to tell us, while we run the
 race,

We must always be cheerful to rightly fill our
 place.

Norfolk Co., Mass.

Flora May Smith.

THE NEW PRIMULA FORBESI.

THIS is the baby of all the Primrose family. A veritable baby, both in bloom and foliage. Its blossoms, if they are small, are so innocent looking, so like the little Forget-me-not, too, and so persistent to bloom, who can help but love it, and insist that other plants shall make room for it? I must admit the first winter I grew it it was a disappointment. The blossom stalks refused to grow more than three to four inches in height, and the blossoms but a trifle larger than a pin head. But through the summer I gave it particularly good care. It stooped out until it now fills the top of an eight-inch



PRIMULA FORBESI.

pot. Its tiny little leaves are fresh, pretty green, and like *Primula obconica*, stems of stalk after stalks of bloom. Some of the stalks measure over a foot in height, and the individual florets are almost half an inch in diameter, and are a pale blue in color. Like the Chinese Primrose, when one cluster of bloom is over another arises from the center. I have sometimes had four or five renewals in this way. Don't miss it from your list of winter-blooming plants. It will surely please you.

Mrs. M. H. Durfee.

Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1902.

[NOTE.—*Primula Forbesi* is easily raised from seeds, and often begins to bloom in from ten to twelve weeks after the seeds are sown. The very moderate cost of the seeds makes it possible for every lover of Primroses to have a group of the plants in the window. For winter-blooming start the seeds during early summer.—Ed.]

Gladiolus.—There are so many fine Gladiolus that all the advice would be, to purchase all of them you can find room for. The cost is small, the wealth of bloom great. One can mulch the Gladiolus finely by sowing seeds of Dwarf Petunia, *Portulaca* or Verbena close to the rows of the bulbs. These plants will soon spread themselves so there will be no soil in view, and will furnish loads of bloom.

Pansy.

Vermillion Co., Ind., Dec. 30, 1901.

ACHIMENES.

OF all the summer bulbs or roots I think this the most neglected, yet one of the most desirable. It is easily handled, and gives double for the care bestowed on it that a good many other plants do. See that the drainage is good, use good soil with plenty of sand, and fill the pot with soil till within one inch of the top, scatter the bulbs, or little tubers on the soil about two inches apart, and cover with soil about one inch deep, water and put in the sun. It is best to put the pot in water, and let it soak up till the top soil is damp, then place the pot on two little rocks or pieces of wood so it will drain off all the surplus water. The soil put on the bulbs so loosely will soon settle down, and leave plenty of room on top for water. Soon the little, coarse, weed-like plants put up, grow very fast, and bloom when quite small, beautiful purple or crimson flowers, different from anything else. With plenty of water, sun and a liquid fertilizer they will continue to bloom until the nights get frosty, then they lag, look ragged, drop their leaves, and the blooms are small. Stop watering and let them die down, put away, anywhere so they do not freeze. In the spring repot. I enjoy them so much, and they are so little trouble that I am glad to speak a word for them.

M. D. S.

San Mizuel Co., N. Mex., Jan. 10, 1902.

Marechal Niel Rose.—The Marechal Niel will grow and bloom beautifully in a common flower pit with glass over it. Dig a hole in the bottom of the pit, to one side, two feet or more square, and a foot deep. Fill it with one-half rich loam, and one-half woods earth and sand, all thoroughly mixed. Plant a Marechal Niel or any running Rose, water it in summer as needed. The Marechal will bloom nearly all winter, producing hundreds of lovely buds when the ground is frozen hard out-doors. It will fill a large pit eight by ten feet in time. One can keep Violets and other plants in the same pit. Keep the sash on all winter after frosts come. Open and give air on mild days when not freezing. Take the sash off in summer and let the rain in, or water if rains do not come regularly. Grown this way Roses are very little care or trouble, and so many lovely buds can be cut almost the year around.

S. B. O.

Mason Co., Ky., Nov. 20, 1901.

Agapanthus.—*Agapanthus* has been a very satisfactory plant with me. The bloom is such a lovely shade of blue, and lasting so long. The plant is magnificently beautiful. I have had one cluster to throw up six bloom stalks, with from seventy to eighty flowers. It requires rich sandy loam and plenty of water during the growing season. I keep it in my cellar, and let the soil get almost dry before storing it. Do not give any water during winter.

Eugenia.

Mason Co., Ky., Nov. 24, 1901.

HONEYSUCKLE AUREA RETICULATA.

Do you know what a really fine vine Honeysuckle aurea reticulata is? It derived its name from the golden lines that thickly net the surface of its small leaves. It is not often that a specimen of its best kind is seen, but it pays to grow such a one. Its curling sprays, clear green netted with pure gold, or where more often kissed by the amorous sun, flushed with pink and cream beneath its bars of yellow, are as beautiful as flowers. The most luxuriant one I ever saw was growing in very rich soil. The bed in which it stood inclined to be unduly wet. Few plants thrive in it for this reason, but the Honeysuckle seemed to relish this perpetual moisture. The bed faced the afternoon sun, and the vine entirely covered a large veranda over which it was trained. I say covered, but the word does not express the condition. The vine was simply massed and piled upon itself, casting a dense shade the whole length. From it could have been cut hundreds of sprays of the daintiest little leaves, yellow and green, or yellow and green and white, or pink and cream, or pale yellow veined with crimson-pink. Once a year its beauty was further enhanced by a profuse quantity of fragrant white blooms identical in shape and odor with the usual Honeysuckle flowers. More than this the vine retained its foliage until after actual freezing weather, being bare only during actual winter. Seedlings were not uncommon from this patriarchal vine, but strange to say all were plain-leaved. Branches pegged to the ground, rooted readily. However, these direct descendants were only ordinarily high colored when grown in eastern or northern exposures, showing that the strong sunlight had much to do with this specimen's usually rich coloring. None of its off-spring attained such immense proportions as this one that had unlimited feed and water. It certainly is a vine that pays for high culture. It cannot have too much to eat and drink, and once established, cannot well have too much sun. A young plant's leaves will curl and burn under the hot sun, unless the roots are kept moist. I have had several young plants perish from neglect to see to this in hot, dry weather. The golden-netted Honeysuckle is described in the catalogues as perfectly hardy. Friends in different ones of our northern states tell me that this is not the case in the extreme north. Probably if laid down and covered with evergreen boughs, something that would catch the snow and keep the vine buried beneath its friendly drifts, it would survive even Montana, Minnesota and Idaho winters. It is certainly entirely hardy south of the Ohio river, and probably in all the center states as well. Every extensive flower garden ought to contain it. Scarcely another plant is so useful to trim bouquets, or to add a finishing touch to corsage or buttonhole bouquets.

McDonald Co., Mo.

Lora S. La Mance.

BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS.

LAST spring I planted a shrub by the above name. It grew rapidly, and when twenty inches high I pinched out the top, which caused many side shoots to develop. By the middle of August it was thirty inches high, and thickly set with slim drooping branches. By the last of the month it began to develop small spikes of bloom buds on the tips of almost every branch. These continued to grow until some of them were eight or more inches long. In about two weeks the buds began to open, commencing at the base of the raceme, and gradually opening toward the point. When about half way up the blooms began to fade where they first opened, so that the racemes were never in perfect bloom. The color was redish purple with very little fragrance, not a showy shrub by any means, but odd and desirable. It was said to be hardy, but the first frost killed both leaves and flowers, so I consider it a very tender plant. John.

Trumpet Creeper.—Of all the hardy vines the old Trumpet Creeper is my favorite. Out on the farm we have one still growing which was planted at the foot of a Linden tree years ago. Lura Lindley.

McLean Co., Ill., Feb. 16, 1902.

[NOTE.—The Trumpet Creeper will climb a wall, building or tree without training, and is showy and everblooming. In autumn and early winter it bears large clusters of huge seed-pods that are very attractive. The plant may be grown as a standard, and makes a beautiful blooming tree for the lawn. To grow it this way set a strong Locust or Cedar post, 15 feet in length, deep in the ground, and train the young plant to it. When it reaches the top it will branch, and form a beautiful weeping tree, each branch terminated by a big cluster of flowers throughout the summer, and seed-pods in autumn and winter.—Ed.]

Wild Flowers.—Passing through the country there is a wild, rocky hillside I always stop to admire. There grows great clumps of the *Asclepias tuberosa*, or Butterfly Weed, with its great clusters of orange-colored blossoms. The delicate purple hedge Hyssop, the mist-like blossoms of the Wild Parsnip, and twining among them is a beautiful species of the Wild *Convolvulus* that I have never seen elsewhere. The flowers are pure white with brown center, and do not close when the sun shines on them. I think it is a perennial. I call this hill my wild flower garden. Eugenia.

Mason Co., Ky., Dec. 26, 1901.

Nicotiana affinis.—I know of no flower that has given me as much pleasure as a large bush of *Nicotiana affinis* in the center of the sitting-room table. On a winter evening the many blossoms will scent the whole room with their fragrance, and the star-like flowers are so cheering that I would urge every reader to try them. I never fail to bring them in the house for winter-blooming, and they start readily from seeds. Elsie.

McLean Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1901.

SPRING BEAUTIES.

A carpet of delicate blossoms,
Dainty and pure and sweet,
I found to day 'neath the Maples,
Growing about their feet.
Fragile, and faint in fragrance,
Soon will their bloom be past,—
They carried me back to my childhood,
To the days too fair to last.

They grew in the old home woodland,
On the breezy hill so high,
Fanned by the wandering zephyrs,
Warmed by the sun on high;
While over its bed stony,
Rippled the brooklet clear,
I can see it all so plainly,
Though many and many a year

Has passed since the paths in the forest
Were pressed by my childish feet,
And nothing is left of the home place,
That made it to me so sweet.
There is only a memory left me,
Of woodland and stream and glade,
And my dear ones waiting and watching,
In the land where no flowers fade.

Belle M. Brewster.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 18, 1902.

MIXED COLORS.

WHILE reading Mrs. W. A. Cutting's article on the combination of colors in Park's Floral Magazine for February, the thought came to me that some would be deterred from planting mixed seeds thereby. I consider myself acquainted with the laws of color (am somewhat of an artist) and am as much displeased with inharmonious colors as anyone, but I think a bed of Asters raised from mixed seed as beautiful as one planted with separate colors. It certainly would be more pleasing to me than an attempt at arranging these separate colors by one inexperienced.

Perhaps there are not many flower gardens that are more thoroughly enjoyed than my own, and I plant mixed seeds of Asters, Verbenas, Phloxes, Petunias, Pansies, Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums almost always, besides other varieties. I could have but one or two colors of each kind if I tried to have them in separate colors, and I could not have all the old favorites, either. Do not be afraid to plant the mixed seeds. They will be found just as satisfactory as ever.

Mary B. Reeve.

Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 9, 1902.

The Clove Tree.—A peculiarity of the Clove Tree is that every part of it is aromatic, though the greatest strength is in the bud. Besides the buds the stems are gathered, and form an article of commerce, commanding about one-fifth the price of cloves, and having about the same percentage of strength. To this is due the fact that ground cloves can be purchased in the home market at a lower price than whole cloves.

Lizzie Mowen.

Allen Co., Ohio, Feb. 1, 1902.

DWARF COXCOMBS.

THE Dwarf Coxcombs are very satisfactory little plants, blooming when very small. In the public parks of Chicago they are much used for bordering flower beds, being planted closely together, and forming a solid border, which hardly shows where one plant ends and another begins. They are also used in carpet bedding, solid colors being used, producing a gorgeous effect. The plants often show flower when not more than two or three inches high, and by the time they reach their full height of six or seven inches, they frequently have combs ten or twelve inches across. How such a large and heavy blossom can grow on such a small plant is a mystery to everyone, as it is entirely out of proportion.



COXCOMB.

Bernice Baker.

Cook Co., Ill., Feb. 13, 1902.

A lovely Winter Cactus.—As lovely a winter-blooming plant as I have ever seen is a flat-leaved Cactus. For five years it had been shifted from one pot to another, as it grew, without a thought of expecting a blossom, always wintering out of doors. But one winter, on the first of November, it was carried to an upstairs south window, and given a table to itself. It occupied a small paint keg, in which it had remained for two years. Some leaves were thirty inches long. There were about fourteen leaves, large and small. It was watered once a week by the children, then neglected for three weeks. Upon going into the room one morning to give the long neglected drink, it was discovered to be one mass of large, cup-shaped scarlet blossoms. It was quickly transported to the west window in the sitting-room. It never spent another winter out side.

Mrs. H. W. G.

Sonoma Co., Cal., Jan. 7, 1902.

Rex Begonias.—There are no prettier foliage plants than the Rex Begonias. They need a warm, moist atmosphere and a north window. Pot them in leaf mould with a sprinkling of sand, also some charcoal in the bottom of the pot. They will repay with their lovely foliage for all the care given them. They do not need sunshine.

Blanch Smith.

Lane Co., Ore., Dec. 8, 1901.

Date Palm.—The Date Palm will grow readily from the pits of the dates sold at stores. The seeds are slow to germinate, and will probably not appear above the soil for two months, or ten weeks. So one must exercise a good deal of patience. They are interesting plants to grow. Give them a warm room and careful watering.

Jessie Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Ore., Oct. 23, 1901.

OUT-DOOR SEED SOWING.

WHILE not like many who sow all sorts of flowers the first of May, regardless of weather, and condition of soil, it is not generally safe to sow seeds outdoors before May.

Any time the conditions are fit, after the first day of May, such seeds as Petunias, Poppies, Phlox, Zinnias, Marigolds, Nasturtium, Morning Glories, etc., will germinate quickly and grow finely unless unusual weather prevails. To germinate quickly they must have warmth and moisture. The latter we can furnish if not naturally supplied.

Sow in well fined, smooth, sandy loam, and cover thinly with soil, especially Petunia and Poppy seeds. Press the soil firmly upon them, and see that they do not dry out. The larger seeds should, of course, be covered deeper.

Sow in rows, and stir the soil between the rows with a table fork before the seeds come up. As soon as possible, after the plants appear, remove all weeds and weakly plants. This is the secret of success with flowers.

Vermillion Co., Ind.

Emma C.

Nasturtium.—This year we have a Nasturtium in the Rubra Begonia pot and it is a thing of beauty, though it may not be a joy forever. A thrifty volunteer Nasturtium with about five leaves stood out so lovely when the frosts came on, that as a reward of merit, I transplanted it to the Begonia pot the day I brought the house plants in. It showed its gratitude by beginning to bloom at once, and being only the common glowing yellow variety it looks like sunshine among the rich green Rubra leaves. It has been continuously climbing and blooming until it covers a two-foot trellis, and has a dozen buds and blossoms, making itself the prize plant of the north west window.

Jane Jones.

Caldwell Co., Mo., Dec. 28, 1901.

Two Lovely Vines.—We have two excellent climbers for screens and shading verandas and windows, or for converting unsightly places into things of beauty. These two are the tuberous-rooted Moonflower, *Ipomœa pandurata*, which is hardy, and will increase in size and beauty each year, and the Madeira Vine, tender, but such a graceful and beautiful climber, and in September is covered with racemes of feathery, white flowers which shed such a delightful fragrance.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., Jan. 16, 1902.

The Cypress.—While it is regarded by us as an emblem of mourning and death, it has been from ancient times associated with births, marriages and rejoicing in the East. In the Grecian archipelago, when a daughter is born a grove of Cypress trees is planted by her father as her future portion, a dowry which increased with her years.

Lizzie Mowen.

Allen Co., O., Feb. 17, 1902.

JERUSALEM CHERRY.

THIS is one of the most satisfactory plants for the window garden in winter. A small plant obtained in spring, with ordinary care, become a handsome bushy tree, thickly set with fruit by autumn. If kept in a sunny place in the garden in summer and allowed to become root-bound it will blossom and set fruit freely until late fall, when the "cherries," which grow to about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, will turn to a bright red. It may then be placed



JERUSALEM CHERRY.

in an east or north window, as it remains dormant the greater part of the winter, and consequently needs little sunshine. If well grown it is thickly set with fruit which makes the plant more attractive than many of our choice winter bloomers. Toward spring the fruit drops, and the plant should then be repotted in a larger vessel, and soon as new growth will start. As early as danger of frost is past it should be set in a sunny place in the garden again. The flowers of this plant are not very conspicuous, looking very much like small potato blooms, but when set with fruit this plant is beautiful.

Mrs. E. Eckerson.

Marinette Co., Wis., Feb. 18, 1902.

[NOTE.—The Jerusalem Cherry is *Solanum pseudocapsicum*. Plants are easily raised from seeds which can be purchased at any seed store at the cost of a few cents per packet. Start the seeds in the spring to raise plants for decoration the following winter.—Ed.]

Parasitic Plants.—Parasitic plants strike their roots into the bark or wood of the species they grow on, and feed upon their sap. The Mistletoe is a woody parasitic plant which engrafts itself when it springs from the seed, upon the branches of trees. Dodder is another plant or parasitic having a thread-like, orange-colored growth which coils around the stalks of other plants and feeds upon their juices.

E. F. E.

Alleghany Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1901.

Gloxinia.—The Gloxinia has no equal as a summer bloomer among pot plants. The foliage is beautiful and the flowers are exceedingly rich and showy. This, like the Tuberous-rooted Begonia, must be grown in partial shade, and when given rich, porous soil will usually bloom in six weeks from the time the dry bulb is planted.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., Jan. 16, 1902.

HYBRID PRIMULA STELLATA.

A NEW PRIMULA recently introduced into England under the name of *Primula stellata*, has produced quite a sensation among lovers of Primroses. The plants are as easily grown from seeds as those of the Chinese Primrose, and the foliage is similar, but the flower stalks grow two feet high, branching into pyramidal form, and bearing whorl upon whorl of small but very graceful and attractive flowers, as shown in the engraving.

With such foundation for a new race of Primroses the florists began at once to give it special attention, with a view to develop-

will justify ordinary prices. The colors range through various shades from white to pink, but are mostly sold in mixture. This new race of Primroses constitute a valuable novelty among house plants, and is worthy of a faithful trial.

Pæonies.—I am glad that some of the showy old-fashioned flowers are popular again. I remember several "front yards", each the delight of some grandmother's heart, and the admiration of the children. Nothing in those gardens was prized more than the Pæonies. Smooth green grass has taken the place of the flower beds around most of the houses to-day, but many clumps of Pæonies still throw up

**HYBRID PRIMULA STELLATA.**

ing something still more attractive, and their efforts have resulted in a hybrid form, bearing flowers of larger size, greater substance, and more varied colors. The plants begin to bloom in a few months after the seeds are sown, and continue in bloom for a long time. They will thrive and bloom under the same treatment we give the common Chinese Primrose, and the large size of the plants and wonderful profusion of bloom make them exceedingly attractive in the window. These grand Primroses bear but few seeds, and until this season English seedsmen have retailed small packets at \$1.25 each. They are more plentiful and sold lower this season, but it will be some years before the supply

their great blossoms every spring as hand some and thrifty as when I first remember them thirty years ago. It takes some time and patience to start them, but when once established they pay us well for waiting.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

M. E. H.

Farfugium.—Although this plant is by some called Leopard Cactus, it surely does not belong to that family, for it is too fond of water, and like the Lily, likes a moist, cool corner. Given rich soil and plenty of water, it will have large, glossy, beautiful leaves. It is not very tender, will stand slight frost, is easily grown, and dislikes to be disturbed.

Nevada Co., Cal.

S. Loney.

ABOUT CHINESE PRIMROSES.

IT is claimed that the very finest of the so-called winter-blooming plants is the Chinese Primrose, as it never fails to bloom under the most adverse circumstances. It wants no quality to render it the best of all plants for the winter culture of the amateur. It requires no elaborate arrangement for sustaining an equable temperature, thrives without sunshine, has no insects, and the veriest novice in floriculture can hardly make blunders enough in its culture to prevent its blooming. While it is thus unexact in its requirements, its beauty and delicacy, both of leaf and flower, are unquestionable. The foliage is very fine and remains so throughout the season, the velvety, curled, cusped and fimbriated leaves forming a rosette from which arise the clusters of blossoms, fringed and of the most delicate colorings. The white blossoms are especially lovely. Others are pink, rose, carmine, crimson, purple, lavender, flaked, striped, and eyed with various shades, and all endure in perfection for a long time. Try a few next winter, and see if my praise is not deserved.



PRIMROSE.

Mrs. M. H. Durfee.

Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1902.

[NOTE.—May and June are good months to start seeds of Primroses. Seedlings started during these months will be ready to bloom freely the coming winter. Ten cents expended for seeds and skillfully treated will yield a whole windowful of bloom and beauty.—Ed.]

Planting Amaryllis and Crinum Bulbs.—When planted in pots or boxes they should be covered with the potting soil about one third to one half of their depth. If covered wholly they have a tendency to rot. When the bulbs want to grow find your place for them, water judiciously when needed, but do not disturb them otherwise. Do not pick a pot up and set it in one place and then another. They never bloom if disturbed.

J. Van Hoesen.

Polk Co., Iowa, Jan. 22, 1902

Mars Geraniums.—I purchased a plant of the Mars Geranium three years ago. It has seldom ever been without blossoms summer or winter since. I think it is the most satisfactory plant one can have with its small, zoned foliage and pink and white blooms, always bright and pleasing.

D. J. S.

Barry Co., Mo., Dec. 31, 1901.

Perennial Peas.—Perennial Peas are fine vines for a trellis or screen. The flowers are larger than those of the Sweet Pea, and borne in large clusters. There are three colors, white, rose and red.

J. L.

Yamhill Co., Oreg., Jan. 30, 1902.

TORENIAS.

TORENIAS are wonderfully beautiful and graceful, and a fine addition to the tender shade-loving bedding plants, of which we have too few sorts. The stems and leaves seem almost transparent, and appear too tender to touch, yet they bear handling well, and when grown out-doors in a shaded situation they grow quite strong and rank. They seldom grow more than six inches high, and are useful for bordering beds and also for pot culture.

The most showy ones have flowers of combined shades of purple, ranging from pale lavender to deep royal purple, with a deep



PLANT OF TORENIA IN BLOOM.

golden yellow throat. The flower is tube shaped, a little like the Maurandya, but larger. There is also a white variety called "White Wings," which is beautiful, but not so striking as the others.

All varieties grow readily from seeds, and bloom in a short time. The plants are much used in the public parks in shaded places in combination with Ferns, Begonias and other such plants, being placed where they receive the early morning sun when possible.

Marian Meade.

Winnebago Co., Ill., Feb. 13, 1902.

Raising Gloxinias from Leaves.

After my Gloxinias were done blooming, I cut the leaves off. Then I took small bottles and tied strings around the necks, put from one to three leaves in each, and filled them with water just enough so the one stem touched the water, then hung them in a window facing the east. At present they are doing finely, thirty eight out of forty having rooted.

Mrs. John Lovejoy.

Sullivan Co., N. H., Sept. 13, 1901.

Double Dahlia.—My bed of Double Dahlias affords me great pleasure, requiring but little care when once started. I plant the tubers in May and the plants grow very rapidly and bloom freely throughout the summer. I give them a rich, moist soil. In October I take the bulbs up and after drying store them in a cool dry place during winter.

Hampden Co., Mass.

Mrs. C. L. McM.

HOW WE GROW STOCKS.

THIS sweet, old-fashioned flower is one often recommended by us as one of the very finest garden flowers. But many complaints come in that it does not give satisfaction, often failing to arrive at maturity at all, or producing single flowers of poor tint or texture. This is one of the plants that should be grown from the very best seed obtainable, otherwise disappointment is certain. Of course all plants should be grown from the very best seed, but in this case it is absolutely essential to have good seed. The next requisite is rich soil. Faithful cultivation will do the rest. Seeds may be started early in the hot-bed or in the house. Use light, rich soil, and keep moderately moist. If you have fine, stocky plants two inches high when planting-out time comes, much will be gained. A little commercial fertilizer mixed with earth and applied about the stems encourages growth. When the plants begin to bloom pull out any single or poor-colored sorts that there may chance to be. The Stock is so beautiful and fragrant that it is well worth some pains to bring to perfection. The pure white is exquisite, and many tints are found among Stocks, unknown in other classes of plants. In fragrance nothing can surpass them.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Suffolk Co., Mass., Jan. 25, 1901.

Monarda didyma.—There is a plant usually called Red Balm. Its name is really Oswego Balm, *Monarda didyma*, though why it should have been given that ugly name puzzles me. By a trout brook, back in the Green mountains, grew a clump of this brilliant flower, away back in the days when I fished with a bent pin. I never forgot the charm of that flower, and out in the western home there grows a bunch of the great-grandchildren of this same plant. Here it is called Grandma's Balm, not that we tried to rename it, but because she sent it to us. An offshoot from this has been carried to the daughter's home in southern California, and the patient little plant grows and thrives and blooms beautifully in all its new homes. I would not swap my bed of Oswego Balm for any costly flower that I know.

Cook Co., Ill.

Maud Meredith.

Verbenas.—While the plants are small keep the soil well cultivated about the roots. If, when the branches begin to spread out, they are pegged down with wire hairpins, the blossoms will show to the best advantage and not have that scraggy appearance so often seen in a bed of these flowers. Verbenas are more easily grown from seeds than from cuttings, and make better plants. If lifted carefully in the fall they make nice window plants, and if all blossoms are removed as soon as they fade they will bloom for a long time.

J. Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Oreg., Jan. 21, 1902.

THE BENEFIT OF GIVING FLOWERS.

AS we give our fragrant tokens it not only brings comfort and joy to our hearts, but also to the hearts of others. The little bud has its mission of love and sympathy, and when given to some poor sufferer may brighten the lonely hours and teach the lesson of child-like trust. He who clothes the little flower will not be unmindful of His children. God ministers to the lily and he will also minister to us. Let us remember there are lonely hearts on every side, and each one of us has some duty to perform. We may not be called to fill places of renown, but we can send or give our flowers, and let us hope that those who look at them may trust in the God that decks the Lily of the field.

I. M. C.

New London Co., Conn., Sept. 30, 1901.

Air Plants.—These plants have roots which do not reach the ground, and are produced by certain plants, whose seeds lodge upon the boughs or trunks of trees high up in the air, and grow there, making most beautiful and interesting plants, independent of the soil, having no connection with it at any time. They are natives of tropical climates. Many varieties are cultivated in greenhouses. All are worthy of special study.

E. F. E.

Alleghany Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1901.

A BURNIEG BLACKSMITH

Changed Food and Put Out the Fire.

Even sturdy blacksmiths sometimes discover that, notwithstanding their daily exercise and resulting good health, if their food is not well selected trouble will follow, but in some cases a change of food to the right sort will quickly relieve the sufferer, for generally such active men have fine constitutions and can, with a little change of diet, easily rid themselves of the disease.

I. E. Overdorf, Vilas, Pa., a blacksmith, says, "Two months ago I got down so bad with stomach troubles that I had to quit my business. About ten o'clock each morning I was attacked by burning pains in the stomach, so bad I was unable to work."

Our groceryman insisted upon my changing breakfasts and using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food instead of the ordinary breakfast of meat, potatoes, etc. So I tried and at once began to mend. The new food agreed with my stomach perfectly and the pains all ceased. I kept getting better and better every day and now I am able to follow my business better than before in years. I am a thousand times obliged to the makers of Grape-Nuts for the great benefits the food has given."

ASHES ON ROSE BUSHES.

MY mother used to have the most perfect Roses. They were never troubled with insects of any kind. I think her success was due in part to the free use of ashes sprinkled all over the bushes, the under side of the leaves as well as the upper side getting a good share. This must be done after a shower, or when the foliage is wet. The ashes which naturally fall to the ground during this process act as a fertilizer. It is also beneficial to Roses to have the soil loosened and worked in the spring, and well-rotted cow manure worked into the soil. But where this cannot be done a good top dressing of cow manure in the fall of the year does well. My mother applied the ashes whether any insects made their appearance or not, and in that case one application was enough, but where the insects are numerous two applications may be necessary. But as "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it is best to examine the rose bushes as soon as the leaves are out, and apply the ashes. It is better than using poisonous insecticides.

Florrie.

Merrimac Co., N. H.

[NOTE.—Quassia chips tea to which is added some ley of wood ashes, and the mixture applied hotter than the hand will bear, using a syringe, is also an effectual remedy for insects of all kinds on roses or other plants. A few applications at intervals of four or five days after the leaves develop until the roses are open will keep the foliage clean and in good condition. A trial will convince the skeptical of the value of this remedy.—Ed.]

Hoya or Wax Plant.—This plant does better if left undisturbed for three or four years. If needed the top soil may be removed and replaced with fresh. Do not give large pots if you wish blooms, as it blooms better when the roots become crowded. Hoya should have good drainage and a light porous soil. Keep in a warm room and do not water too often. Warm water is best for this purpose, but do not get it on the leaves. To propagate take a leaf with a portion of the stem attached. Never cut off the clusters of blooms if you wish the plant to maintain its character of prolific blooming. The stems which bear these clusters produce them successively year after year. The individual flowers may be removed and if placed in water will keep perfect for a week.

Jessie Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Oregon Jan. 12, 1902.

A Fine Geranium.—The finest plant of all the Geranium family ever coming under my notice is a specimen called the Pennyroyal. Late in October, 1901, this plant at High Lodge Park, in Lawrence, Mass., had the bright green appearance of an early grain field, with a texture of velvet in its large ivy-shaped leaves. It grows about eighteen or twenty inches high, branching out as many wide, and no flowering plant in all its beauty could exceed, for me, the attractiveness of its foliage.

Edw. M.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1901.

TRANSPLANTING.

THIS is an operation so often necessary that every cultivator of flowers should learn the best method. Unless the plants are quite small, so that enough soil will be carried with them, the roots are nearly sure to be broken more or less. The best way is to thoroughly soak with water the soil in which the plant grows. This will cause the earth to hold together, and a large lump of soil may be lifted out with the roots, by the aid of a broad knife or garden trowel. This lump of earth and roots should be planted in a hole large enough to permit the roots to spread just as they did in their old home, and deep enough so the surface of the soil will come a trifle higher on the plant than it did before. If any of the roots have been broken, the top should be pruned accordingly or the plant will be weakened and stunted, if it lives at all. Transplanting is best done on a cloudy or rainy day, and shade should be given until the plants are well established.

Jessie Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Oreg., Jan. 31, 1902.

Primroses.—For lively winter plants get Primroses. They will grow in a cool room and give abundance of bloom all winter. I have raised them for years, and never failed in having flowers in abundance all winter, and till late in the spring. Any good rich garden soil is good to pot them in.

Blanch Smith.

Lane Co., Oreg., Dec. 8, 1901.

A CHINA HEAD.

Comes From Tea Drinking.

A lady writes from Shanghai, China, "In the summer of '98, Husband and I were traveling through Southern Europe and I was finally laid up in Rome with a slow fever. An American lady gave me some Postum Food Coffee which I began using at once. It was my sole breakfast and supper. In a short time the change in my physical condition was wonderful to see. I will never travel again without Postum.

When we arrived in Shanghai we were in an English community and found ourselves in the midst of the four o'clock tea custom. Before long we began to have sleepless nights and nervous days as a result of our endeavors to be amiable and conform to custom.

As soon as it could arrive from San Francisco we had a large supply of Postum Food Coffee and began its use at the four o'clock tea table. I cannot tell how popular the coffee table became for afternoon callers. In fact a number of the business men, as well as missionaries, use Postum now wholly in place of tea and the value of the change from coffee and tea cannot be estimated." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

PARK'S STAR FLOWER.

The reports of Park's Star Flower received last year were very interesting, and indicated the beauty and value of the plant for summer blooming. Grand specimens were raised by some enthusiasts, while others found the plants as desirable for beds as Cannas, and showy also in pots. Here are a few of the letters received:



Dear Mr. Park:—Your Star Flower last season exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

I transplanted it to a rich forest loam, enriched with best barnyard manure, where it had the full sunshine till noon. As it was in front of the house, the afternoon sun did not strike it. It was watered evenings with water that had stood in the sun all day. It never hesitated to grow rapidly, commenced blooming about the last of May, when about three feet high, and continued blooming and growing until it was over eight feet high, with a large, spreading top of branches covered with the most fragrant, pure white flowers, very beautiful. The perfume could only be compared with my Night Blooming Cereus, and scented the surrounding dooryard, as well as the house. It is the most wonderful plant I have ever raised. Each day I picked the fading flowers with their seed pods off, that they should not mar the beauty of opening flowers. I picked over three thousand fading flowers, and they were never missed. They averaged about thirty every day from that one stalk. It was nearly as full as ever when the frost caught it, the tenth of October. Still the foliage remained green and bright till away in November, without any protection—truly ornamental. Some of the largest leaves by actual measurement were 25 inches long, and 18 inches broad. It certainly merited the praise received from all who saw it.

Mrs. Thomas Moyer.

Fairfield Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1901.

Mr. Park:—Last season we had a group of four plants of Park's Star Flower. One was seven

feet and two inches high, had four stems and produced 2,000 flowers. They bloomed the entire season, until killed by frost, but several in pots are now in flower in our flower pit. They were the wonder of the entire community here, and nearly everybody near came and looked at them, and spoke concerning the beauty and gracefulness of the display.



B. L. Bowman.

Bollinger Co., Mo., Dec. 4, 1901.

Mr. Park:—My Star Flower last year grew eight feet and eleven inches high, with leaves over two and a half feet long and over a foot broad. The many trusses produced over five thousand flowers. It was a mammoth plant, and won the praise of everyone. I shall have more next year.

Mrs. S. W. Smith.

McHenry Co., Ill., Dec. 12, 1901.

Get up a Club.—Now is the time to subscribe for Park's Floral Magazine, and a club can be easily raised in any community. Will you not, dear reader, go to work at once and get up a big list of subscribers to the Magazine? Write to me at once, and I will send you a blank list, with terms, full directions, booklets and special offer. You can have profitable work right at home, by working for me. Write to day, to GEO. W. PARK, Publisher, Libonia, Pa.

BATTLE CREEK'S GREAT HEALERS.

A Body of Battle Creek's Most Famous Physicians Have Perfected a System of Treatment that is Startling the World and Curing Thousands Formerly Pronounced Incurable.

TEN DAYS' TREATMENT FREE.



The accompanying cut is of a book written by Dr. J. M. Peebles, the great lecturer, author and physician, of Battle Creek, Mich., who has perfected a system of treatment that promises to banish disease and suffering. The Doctor claims that disease is abnormal and can be positively banished from the world. At the age of 81 he is as hale, hearty and vigorous as most men of 30 and he says that anyone can command their faculties and health as he has done. The

Doctor has written this book for the sole purpose of revealing to sufferers the wonderful system of treatment which he has originated and you will find in it knowledge that will be of great value to you. It gives you the key to perfect health and happiness. Among the thousands of cases cured by this wonderful system of treatment are the paralytic, the blind and the deaf; also those suffering from Bright's disease, consumption, catarrh, stomach and bowel troubles, nervous debility, rheumatism, heart disease, female troubles, fits, neuralgia, bladder trouble, dropsy, eczema, blood disorders, piles, asthma, in fact all chronic troubles. So sure is the Doctor that his treatment will cure all chronic diseases that he has instructed the institute of which he is president to give every reader of PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE who is in poor health a ten days treatment free, postage paid, in order to demonstrate to them that health is within their grasp. Write at once addressing Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich., drawer 04, stating your troubles that they may prepare a special treatment to fit your exact condition. They will also send you their book "A Message of Hope" explaining fully their grand system of treatment and a full diagnosis of your case with their professional advice.

Mr. Park:—My Star Flower grew seven feet and ten inches high, with leaves two feet and nine inches long and one foot and ten inches broad. I never in my life saw anything in any way near like it. It was the admiration of the whole neighborhood. Mrs. Myrtie Mason.

Fairfield Co., O., Nov. 8, 1901.

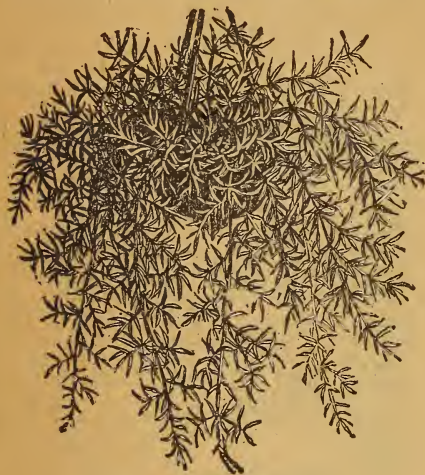
Mr. Park:—I am a little girl, ten years old, but my grandmother helps me, and my Star Flower grew over five feet high, and had 156 flowers at one time. Later a hail storm whipped the plant all to pieces, and ruined it. Mary Briggs.

Wayne Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1901.

Park's Japanese Maize.—This is a giant plant of the Grass Family, with graceful leaves charmingly striped green, white, rose and gold. Plants will grow twelve feet high. Plant the seeds in May or early June. It makes a gorgeous bed. A fine gold watch is offered for the tallest plant grown in 1902.

DECORATIVE ASPARAGUS.

I offer strong, beautiful plants of the popular Decorative Asparagus, *A. Sprengeri* and *A. plumosus*. They are more than a year old, and will develop into splendid specimens for use the coming winter. For table, room and window decorations nothing can surpass these species of Asparagus. They are easily cared for, and will thrive under conditions that would destroy many other plants.



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

Asparagus plumosus is more feathery and delicate in appearance than *A. Sprengeri*, and is as easily grown. It is one of the most beautiful pot plants in cultivation. The sprays of foliage are dark green and lace-like, and fine for cutting. Every collection of window plants should contain a specimen of this lovely Asparagus. Its easy culture and great beauty commend it to all. Price, twenty-five cents each, or three for fifty cents, mailed, safe arrival guaranteed.

Mr. Park:—I purchased a plant of *Asparagus plumosus* as soon as possible after having first seen one. It didn't grow a bit in wood's earth, because it was too light, so I gave it good garden soil, and ever since it has flourished. A year ago I divided the root, making two plants which I placed on each side of my bay window. The long branches I trained on wire across the entrance, a distance of nine feet. I soon had an arbor of green overhead. I could not shower it as I desired, and I feared it would suffer from overheat, but I watered it daily, and had a vine which was a beauty and curiosity to all who saw it.

Mrs. Mary E. Thompson.

Hartford Co., Conn., Nov. 25, 1901.

Mr. Park:—*Asparagus plumosus* should be called Lace Fern, it has such dainty and delicate fronds. It is perfection itself! Used in wreaths or floral designs the foliage keeps fresh and green for a long time. I would advise every floral sister to obtain one. It will never be regretted. It requires good drainage, rich soil and plenty of water.

Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1901.

A. D. Church.

Mr. Park:—My *Asparagus plumosus* had five plumes or stocks on it when I got it last May. I repotted to a large pot, in leaf mould. At this writing it has twenty full-grown plumes, and a number of sprouts just showing. It cannot be excelled for a window plant, with its graceful, drooping sprays of pleasing green. My other plants have all succumbed to the influence of gas, but my *Asparagus "Fern"* stands the test.

Saint Joseph Co., Indiana, November 6, 1901.

Asparagus comoriensis.—I have another beautiful Asparagus, pretty and graceful, after the style of *A. plumosus*, but with more dense foliage. Some persons admire this even more than *A. plumosus*, and it is just as easily grown. It came to me from Germany under the name of *A. comoriensis*. I have a few fine plants, and offer them, while they last, at 25 cents each, or three for 50 cents, mailed. I think it will please all who get it.

SPECIAL.—I will mail one fine plant of each of the three Asparaguses described, for only 50 cents. I pack securely, pay the postage and guarantee the safe arrival of the plants. Order as promptly as possible. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

A. sprengeri is for vases, hanging baskets and basket pots. The branches droop gracefully in long, delicate sprays, and are occasionally covered with delicate, scented, white blossoms, which are succeeded by scarlet berries. Price, 25 cents each, or three for 50 cents, mailed. Many persons put these plants in a larger pot or vase, and are quickly rewarded by a large, showy specimen.

Mr. Park:—Having had such wonderful success with *Asparagus Sprengeri* I would like to interest the readers of your Magazine in this plant, which is of such easy culture and so graceful. A small plant I obtained of you a little more than a year ago has grown so as to completely hide the pot it is in and the stand it is on. It is very dense, and the branches reach the floor. It is a thing of beauty, and the admiration of all who see it. I often cut branches from it for vases of cut flowers, and hardly miss them. They remain fresh a long time. All lovers of flowers should add this elegant plant to their collection. With good drainage, rich soil, plenty of water when in good growing condition, it will not disappoint them.

Mrs. Wm. Ectmor.

Lee Co., Iowa, Nov. 11, 1901.



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS.

Belle Leggate.

VARIEGATED HOP.

A vine of recent introduction having more than ordinary merit, is *Humulus Japonica variegata*. The seeds are as large as those of the



VARIEGATED HOP.

Garden Balsam, and should be sown where they are to grow, as the plants are not easily transplanted, and are always greatly retarded by removal.

A subscriber from Oregon City, Oregon, in a recent note to the Editor speaks of this Hop Vine as follows:

Mr. Park:—I wish to say a word for the Variegated Hop. It is a beautiful vine, grows rapidly from seeds, and is very valuable where shade during the summer months is desired. The leaves are beautifully variegated, and the plant rivals in appearance many of the climbers that flourish their showy flowers. Seeds may be sown here in autumn, if desired.

J. E. W.

The little engraving shows a summer house covered with this showy vine. The graceful foliage distinctly margined with white, and produced in dense masses, makes the plant especially valuable for this purpose, even though the flowers and fruits are inconspicuous. The plants are hardy annuals, and seeds may be sown very early in spring if desired, or may be sown in autumn, as stated by our correspondent.

TALL NASTURTIUMS.

The varieties of Tall Climbing Nasturtium produce large, showy fragrant flowers throughout the season, lovely for table or room decoration, as well as the garden border.



NASTURTIUM.

Va., who, under date of December 30th, thus expressed her partiality for this flower:

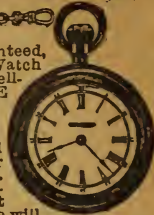
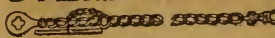
Mr. Park:—The past season my Tall Nasturtiums were the admiration of all who saw them. Some were of the most beautiful shades and most of the plants were eight feet high. If I could have but one kind of flowers I would have Nasturtiums. I would not be without them. Mine were in constant bloom until late in November we had a cold spell which killed them.

Mrs. Stoffregen.

The improved Climbing Nasturtiums display many new, rich shades, as pearl-white, rose, bronze, cardinal, orange and spotted; also yellow, crimson, scarlet and other older colors. The vines are very robust in growth, have large, handsome leaves, and large, well-formed flowers. Their beauty, delicacy and fragrance, as well as the ease with which the plants may be grown recommend them to all. The vines may be trained over a trellis, or allowed to trail upon the ground. An ounce of seeds, costing eight or ten cents will plant a large bed. The green seeds are often used for pickling, and the flowers as a salad as well as a table decoration.

Special attention is called to the offer of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., of New York, to distribute \$1,000. in prizes (from \$200. down) to those ladies most expert in knitting and crocheting with their Lion Brand Yarn. Read offer on page 3.

STEM-WIND WATCH



We will give you a guaranteed, Stem-Wind Nickel-plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm, for selling 19 packages of **BLUINE** at ten cents each. Blaine is the best laundry bluing in the world and the fastest seller. Write us at once, and we will send you the Blaine and our large Premium List, postpaid. It costs you nothing. Simply send us the money you get for selling the Blaine, and we will send you the Watch, Chain and Charm, postpaid.

BLUINE MFG. CO.,

Box 584, - Concord Junction, Mass.
Two Million Premiums given away during the last 5 years.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS.



\$4.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet \$2.25 each
\$5.00 Quaker " 3.50 each
\$10.00 " 6.10 each
\$1.00 Face & Head Steam. Attch. 65c
Quality best. Guaranteed. \$2. Book
Free with all "Quakers."
Write for our New Catalogue, special 60-Day offer.
Don't miss it. Your last chance. New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers. Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory.

World Mfg Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

I Can Sell Your Farm

or other real estate for cash, no matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my wonderfully successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER,** North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying \$15 to \$35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

\$25,000 PROFIT ON 1-2 ACRE

was cleared by a Missouri man in one year, growing **GINSENG**. Easily cultivated in small gardens as well as on the farm; hardy everywhere in U. S. Most profitable crop known. Several million dollars worth exported each year; demand increasing. We sell the stratified cultivated Ginseng seed. Secure these seeds of us now instead of next summer and save one year's time in growing. Supply limited. Order at once. Complete book, telling all about this wonderful Ginseng 10 cents; circulars free.

Chinese-American Ginseng Co., Dept. K., Joplin, Mo.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Azalea.—I have a fine Chinese Azalea. What must I do with it after it has bloomed to make it bloom next year?—Mrs. B., N. Y.

Ans.—Repot the plant, using a pot a size larger, and replacing the surface with fresh soil. Keep well watered in partial shade and in a cool place till summer, then plunge the pot in coal ashes in a cool shady spot out-doors. Keep well watered till growth ceases, then water moderately. As cold weather approaches lift the plant and keep in a cool room till you wish the buds to develop, then water liberally and give a warmer temperature and more sun. As a rule the Chinese Azalea is not reliable under amateur culture, and is not to be recommended.

CHOICE HARDY SHRUBS.

For 50 cents I will send any nine of the following Choice Hardy Shrubs, or for 25 cents any four. Make your selection and order at once. All are well-rooted and hardy, and many are now (May 1st) in bloom. I will mail them, securely packed, postage paid, and safe arrival guaranteed:

Althea (Hibiscus) double, white.

Double, red.

Double, variegated.

Double, blue.

Bignonia radicans, the beautiful Trumpet Creeper.

Deutzia crenata, fl. pl.

Gracilis, white clusters.

Forsythia suspensa, yellow.

Viridissimil, yellow, early.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Evergreen, everblooming.

Honeysuckle aurea reticulata, gold veined.

Kerria Japonica, Fall Rose, yellow.

Privet, California, fine hedge plant.

Rose, Crimson Rambler, crimson clusters.

Spiraea Prunifolia, double, white.

Reevesii, very fine, double, white.

Anthony Waterer, crimson, new.

Van Houtte, wreathes of bloom.

Weigela floribunda, carmine trumpets.

The entire collection, mailed, only \$1.00.

Everybody should have the above Choice Hardy Shrubs, and \$1.00 will bring a plant of each to your home by mail. Order now. This advertisement will not appear again.

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

NOTES ABOUT SHRUBS.

The earliest of shrubs are the Forsythias. These bear wreathes of golden yellow flowers in April, before the leaves develop, and are very showy. *F. suspensa* is of weeping habit, and can be pruned and trained to make an elegant bed, the branches being pegged down. *F. viridissima* is of upright growth. Both will grow ten feet high.

Spiraea prunifolia is next in bloom. It bears double white flowers in clusters, and is showy and beautiful. The other *Spiraeas* are later. *S. Reevesii*, double, and *S. Van Houtte*, single, are exceedingly graceful and beautiful shrubs. These all grow five or six feet high. *A. Waterer* is dwarf, and bears crimson clusters throughout the season.

Deutzia gracilis, white, and *D. crenata*, fl. pl., rosy white follow the *Spiraeas*. The former is dwarf and spreading, and the latter upright and tall, often reaching eight feet. Both are hardy and bear their flowers in clusters in profusion.

Kerria Japonica, fl. pl., is the *Corcorus* or Autumn Rose. It blooms in the spring, and early summer, and again in autumn, often showing flowers when the first snow falls. The flowers are globular, golden yellow, and very double.

Weigela floribunda is a mass of rosy, tubular flowers in clusters in spring, and also blooms freely some years in the autumn. It makes a fine screen, and when a number of the plants are grouped together the display is gorgeous.

The California Privet has beautiful shining foliage, and is the most desirable of ornamental hedge plants. It retains its foliage almost till mid-winter, and develops new leaves early in spring. It is a fine specimen plant, as well as hedge plant.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Evergreen, everblooming, is a fine trellis plant. It has shining foliage that lasts till February, and blooms in summer and autumn, bearing white and yellow, sweet-scented flowers in great profusion. It has no insect enemies, and when trained to a wire fence forms a lovely hedge. *H. aurea reticulata* has gold veins, and is a grand hardy plant for a trellis.

Rose, Crimson Rambler, blooms in huge clusters in summer. The flowers are small, very durable, and of a rich crimson. It is one of our finest climbing Roses, a new, rare, and beautiful plant for trellis, pillar or summer-house.

Althea, or Syrian Hibiscus, forms a tree ten or twelve feet high covered with large, showy double flowers of various colors throughout the autumn. It is one of the free autumn-blooming hardy shrubs, and a very desirable ornamental shrub.

Bignonia radicans blooms in the summer and autumn, and might be termed everblooming. Its flowers are large, trumpet-like, in clusters, and of a showy reddish crimson color. The flowers are followed by big seed-pods that are also quite showy. This vine can be trained as a vine or as a standard, and is beautiful either way.

ROEMER'S GIANT PRIZE PANSIES.

For many years Mr. Frederick Roemer, of Germany, has given the Pansy special attention, and has developed a race which, for size, variety and attractiveness cannot be surpassed. The plants are of thrifty, compact habit, and the flowers of enormous size, and exhibit wonderful colors and rich variegations. There are no finer Pansies in the world than Roemer's Giant Prize, and I offer a collection of 10 packets, embracing all shades and variegations, as a premium to anyone paying 25 cents for a year's subscription to the FLORAL MAGAZINE, as follows:

White, in variety, pure white, white with eye, white with spots, white shaded, etc.

Red in variety, bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, red with tints and shadings, etc.

Blue in variety, dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, etc.

Black in variety, coal black, black blue, jet black, dark violet, purplish black, etc.

Yellow in variety, rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, shaded, etc.

Striped and Flaked, all distinctly striped and flaked and splashed etc.

Blotched and Spotted, pure ground colors with peculiar and odd markings.

Shaded and Margined, margined and rayed in beautiful tints and shades.

Azure in variety, light blue, ultramarine, azure, lavender blue, strikingly marked.

Mixed Colors in variety, superb shades and markings, many rare varieties.

If you are already a subscriber you can have the MAGAZINE sent to any flower-loving friend. It will be appreciated. If you wish a grand bed of Pansies next spring—a bed rivaling the Tulips in show and beauty, sow the seeds during summer. Try it. You will be astonished and delighted with the result. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.





THE AUTO-SPRAY

The BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST EFFECTIVE device for spraying Gardens, Orchards, Lawns, Stables, Chicken Houses, etc. No continuous pumping. Compressed air drives the spray automatically.

Can be operated by a boy; will save its cost in a few days. Never breaks down or gets out of order. Nozzels, stop cocks and all fittings which come in contact with insecticide solutions are solid brass. The

AUTO-SPRAY TORCH

It is the only torch which really kills worms, etc. It burns kerosene vaporized with oxygen and a single blast will destroy a nest of caterpillars. Ask Your Dealer for the Auto-Spray, or write us for free instructions, "How and When to Spray," which will be gladly sent to any address. Write us if you want agency. E. C. BROWN & CO., Dept. M ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THIS HANDSOME COUCH FREE.

No Money Required.



We pay the freight, & will trust you. Writeto-day. KING MFG. CO., No. 226 King Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CACTUS POEM.

To Sudie L. Pattison.
With the Author's Compliments.

No one has sung of the Cactus, you find,
And yet 'tis your favorite flower;
To be sure it has never a peer of its kind
In meadow, or forest, or bower.

To grace and perfume it never lays claim,
Of tenderness makes no pretense;
It's glorious blossom has given it fame,
And its system of wise self-defence.

No finger of love may be laid on its form,
From your lips you must hold it away;
It thinks not of kindness—its heart is not warm,
It comes out "on top" in affray.

Though its wonderful flowers with awe I behold,
And its curious ways I admire,
Yet if ever I find one spread out on the mould
I never say "Friend, come up higher."
Waynoko Co., Okl. T. Kate Taul.

Mr. Park:—I wish the sister who loves Cactus flowers, and called for the poem, could see the Prairie here in the spring. Just imagine a vast rolling swell of ground sprinkled over with crimson or golden blossoms, soft as velvet, and double as a rose, and you will have a faint idea of how the Prairies look when the Cactuses are in bloom.
Mrs. Maud Rowe.
Prowers Co., Col., Feb. 23, 1902.

THE CACTUS.

Out on the prairie wild and wide,
A lovely flower grows,
Its petals crimson and gold alike.
Graceful and rich as a Rose.

'Tis only the modest Cactus flower,
Growing and blooming there,
Yet bravely it does its duty
Of making the land more fair.

So may we, though we be lowly,
Brighten one tiny spot,
And bravely doing our duty
Lighten another's lot.

Mr. Park:—I have been taking your Floral Magazine for one year and it is a little gem for all flower-lovers. I could not get along with my plants near so well were it not for the timely hints it is always giving me.
Dubois Co., Ind. Miss Libbie Decker.

MADE \$105 THE FIRST MONTH



writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N. Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making \$3.00 to \$8.00 every day I work." MRS. L. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made \$3.50 to \$6.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. \$5.00 to \$10.00 daily made plating jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.

G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, A Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

EYES CURED BY MURINE

Weak Eyes Made Strong, Dull Eyes Bright, Old Eyes New. The 2 Drop Eye Cure—For Home Application. Granulated Lids, Red Eyes and Lids, Lost Eye-lashes, Cataracts, Floating Spots, Failing Sight. Full-size bottle with Eye Book, Dropper and Corkscrew, by mail 50 cents. Trial size 25 cents. At Druggists and Opticians or MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Temple, Chicago, Ill.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY Weekly STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

DAHLIAS 20 kinds, \$1. Pan-American Gold Medal H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

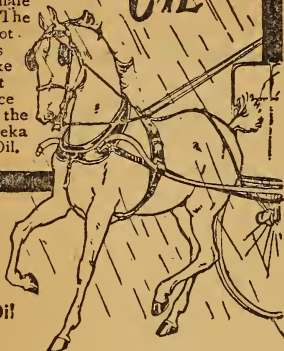


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and Ten Days Free Trial to any person in U. S. or Canada. Not a cent deposited required on our Bicycles in advance. 1902 Models, \$9 to \$15 1900&'01 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11 500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, \$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment & sundries, all kinds, half regular prices. EARN A BICYCLE distributing 1000 catalogues on our new plan. A RIDER AGENT in each town can make money fast on our wonderful 1902 proposition. Write at once for lowest net prices to agents and our special offer. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 90 B. CHICAGO, ILL.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL



Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by

Standard Oil Company

\$1250 TO \$3600 Per Year & Expenses.
FOR HUSTLERS—BOTH MEN & WOMEN



At home or traveling. Let us start you. Our Puritan Water Still—a wonderful invention. Great seller—big money maker. Enormous demand. Over 50,000 already sold. Everybody buys. It purifies the foulest water by distillation—removes every impurity. Furnishes absolutely pure, aerated, delicious drinking water. Beats Filters. Saves lives—prevents fevers, sickness, doctor bills—cures disease. Write for

NEW PLAN AND OFFER.

HARRISON M'F'G CO., 12 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

SEND NO MONEY,

But write me to-day, if you are willing to take an agency for my Magazine, and I will forward to you blank lists, sample copies, booklets, and my liberal terms to agents. I am anxious to have a large club of subscribers from every community. Kindly act today. Do not wait till people have subscribed for other floral publications. Our offers are so liberal and attractive that you will have no trouble in getting a subscription from every one who loves and cultivates flowers. Write me. I will give your letter prompt attention. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.

A NEW ROSE FREE

4 Geraniums, 3 Verbenas, 1 Coleus, 1 Russelia Elegantisima, 2 plants of our own choice. For 50 cts. we will send post-paid this grand collection of plants; well rooted, of good size, best varieties; and to introduce our plants in your homes, we send you free a New Rose, "Gruss an Teplitz", (or crimson Hermosa), always in bloom, showy as a Geranium, hardy everywhere. Stamps accepted. MRS. SMITH W. COOLEY, Middletown, Frederick Co., Virginia.

CANCER

CURED BY ABSORPTION. No knife or plaster. Book free. T. M. CLARKE, M.D., Springfield, Mass.

FREE A set of Floral Picture Cards. Address: Parker Med. Co., Box 1097, Philadelphia, Pa.

\$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. SUTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

LYCHNIS AND ALYSSUM.

The various species of Perennial Lychnis bear singularly attractive flowers, and are well worth cultivating. They start readily from seeds and in a porous, well-drained soil they live and bloom for several years. The two species referred to by a floral sister from Suffolk county, N. Y., are especially of easy culture, and are fine summer-blooming plants. The perennial Alyssum, also referred to, often known as Gold Dust, because of its profusion of small golden flowers in early spring, is deliciously scented, and a rock-plant of great beauty. Like the Lychnis mentioned, it will not endure a close, moist soil in winter.



L. CORONARIA.

Mr. Park:—I wonder if Mr. Norris, who has written so much in favor of these satisfying plants, has Lychnis coronaria or Mullein Pink in his collection? It makes a desirable addition to the hardy border, forming stout, erect clumps, clothed with velvety gray foliage and quantities of bright flowers of a shining crimson color. It continues in bloom a long time.



Lychnis chalconica is more dwarf, with attractive green leaves, and most intense vermilion scarlet flowers borne in large heads, and producing a very brilliant effect. Both of these

L. CHALCEDONICA.

were favorites in the gardens of long ago. For a beautiful cloud of yellow in the early spring plant Alyssum saxatile compactum. It is very attractive in its dainty beauty, and is very easy to care for. It has had a place in my border for a long time. Let all who grow perennials try all of these.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1902.

C. M. R.

Lychnis coronaria is often known as Agrostemma coronaria, of which A. flos Jovis is a variety. The flowers are large, showy, and borne in clusters. Lychnis githago is the Cockle, found in wheat-fields, and which is sometimes troublesome to the farmer. Lychnis chalconica has



ALYSSUM.

As to Alyssum saxatile, it can be grouped admirably with the beautiful Arabis alpina, which bears clusters of white flowers, and the large-flowered Aubrietias, with clusters of blue flowers. They all are low-growing, belonging to the same family, and bloom profusely at the same time. All are easily grown from seeds, sown during spring and early summer.

LADIES

Write to-day for a FREE sample of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, a powder to shake into your shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Aching, Swollen, Smarting, Hot, Callous, Sore and Sweating Feet. Thirty thousand testimonials. All Drug and Shoe Stores sell it, or by mail, 25c. Address for sample, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y. Lady Agents wanted everywhere.



This 44 Pc. TEA SET FREE

To every lady who sells 10 cans of our Baking Powder, etc., (on our Plan No. 59) giving free to each purchaser a beautiful Glass Pitcher and six glasses, we give this 44-pc. handsomely decorated Tea Set, full size for table use, free. No money required in advance. Simply send your name & address & we will send you our plans, order blank, etc. We will allow you time to deliver the Baking Powder, & collect the money before paying us. You run no risk, as we pay the freight, & will trust you with the Baking Powder & Dishes, etc. We also give away 112 Piece Dinner Sets, Dress Skirts, Couches, Furniture, etc., for selling our goods. Address
King Mfg. Co., 622 King Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

\$1200.00 A 4 PIANOS FREE

AEHYS

FLGRDAIE

LLNDCVAEE

RRSNHIAO

TNRGA

Can you arrange these five different groups of letters into the names of five (5) former presidents of the United States? If so you can share in the distribution of the above. We will give away \$1200.00 in cash and Four Genuine Grand Upright Pianos among those who enter this contest, and will work for our interest. **READ CAREFULLY. REMEMBER** we do not want one cent of your money when you answer this contest. In making the five names the letters can only be used in their own groups and as many times as they appear in each individual group, and no letter can be used which does not appear in its own group. After you have arranged the five groups and formed the five correct names, write them out plainly and send to us and you will receive our reply by return mail. **TRY AND WIN.** If you make the five correct names and send them to us at once, who knows but you may get a big cash prize and possibly a piano. We hope you will, and anyhow it costs you nothing to try.
WOOD PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 97 394 Atlantic Ave., Box 3124, Boston, Mass.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—Here is my first poem, and I would like very much to see it in print. Mamma has taken your Magazine nearly a year, and we all like it. I intend to send to you for some seeds. I would like to know what kind of a vine to get to cover a front porch, one that is a rapid grower. Please send me your Catalogue.
Mattie Green.

Lonoke Co., Ark., Feb. 23, 1902.

[ANS.—A very pretty vine for the front porch is the Canary Creeper. It has lovely light green foliage and in autumn myriads of little golden flowers having a fancied resemblance to a miniature Canary bird. Seeds may be obtained from seedsmen at from three to five cents per packet.—ED.]

THE LITTLE BROWN SEEDS.

I wonder how the small brown things,
That Mr. Park calls seeds,
Can ever reach so great a height,
So far above the weeds.

Oh ugly weeds and lovely flowers,
You have your place to grow,
And both have duties here 'tis true,
God made you both, you know.

So ugly weeds and lovely flowers,
Who raise your heads so high,
You both grow on this earth of ours,
And neither of you can fly.

Lonoke Co., Ark., Feb. 13, 1902. Mattie Green.

Dear Mr. Park:—Grandma takes the Floral Magazine and I think it is very nice. I will enclose a piece of poetry I wrote, entitled "Spring."
Beth Galiger.

Juneau Co., Wis., Feb. 12, 1902.

SPRING.

The snow to-day is falling,
But spring will soon be calling,
And the flowers will then lift up their heads
Through warm moist soil in their little beds.

Oh list to the voice of Sweet May from the hills,
And also from meadows and brooks and rills,
For Nature appears in her glorious dress,
With music and beauty the fond earth to bless.

Juneau Co., Wis., Feb. 12, 1902. Beth Galiger.

Mr. Park:—I like your Magazine very much, and just think I cannot do without it.

Mrs. S. A. Thurmond
Monroe Co., W. Va., Apr. 9, 1902.

GOSSIP.

Dear Floral Folks:—Probably the majority of those who read and enjoy this little Magazine are the women of the farmer's family, to whom it is, or ought to be, a necessity to grow flowers for the pleasure to be derived from their cultivation. The farmer's life is of necessity a somewhat lonely one, a sort of shut-in existence, so that anything that will bring recreation and variety into the life is a godsend to tired nerves, and I know of nothing better than loving and caring for flowers. Healthy plants, like children, grow and require more room as they grow older, and to develop into specimen plants they must not be crowded. Hence if your space for plants is limited, you should restrict the number you keep to suit the size of your window garden. Then you will not have more than you have time, strength and inclination to care for properly.
Mrs. M. H. Durfee.

Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1902.

Mr. Park:—Yours is the best Floral Magazine I have ever taken. I have read it for years, and often take out the back numbers and read them again. A friend is just starting a greenhouse for study and enjoyment, and his wife tells me he is satisfied that he gets more practical help from this little Magazine than from any other source.
S. E. H.

Santa Barbara Co., Cal., Apr. 11, 1902.

Mr. Park:—Your Magazine is more helpful to us than all others together. Bessie Hinrich.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1902.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc.
FRANCIS CASEY, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW CURE FOR FITS

If you suffer from Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness or St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
94 Pine Street, New York City.

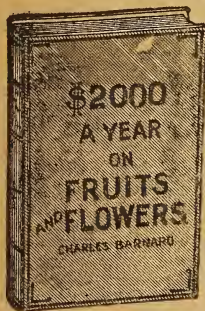
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Earn this handsome BROCADED DRESS SKIRT.

This is a very stylish and handsome black skirt, with full sweep. It is made in a handsome variety of black Brocade woven cloth; a durable and stylish material for dress skirts, lined with a patent black rustling cloth. Inter-lined bias velveteen bound bottom. We will send it free to any one for selling 10 cans of our Columbia Baking Powder, etc., and allow you to give beautiful Pitcher and 6 glasses free to each customer. Simply send your name & address & we will send you our plans, order sheet, etc. We pay the freight on the goods and skirt & allow you time to deliver the goods and collect the money before paying us. Write to-day. King Mfg. Co., Dept. 757, St. Louis, Mo.

\$2,000 A YEAR ON FRUITS AND FLOWERS.



Or, My Ten Rod Farm, and How I Became a Florist. To which is added "5500 a year from the Strawberry garden" — "Farming by Inches and with Brains." and "The Flower Garden and How to Manage it." By Charles Barnard. Bound in cloth, 422 pages. Size 5½ x 7½ inches, \$1.00. This is a work that should be in bands of anyone who wishes to know how to make money from fruits and flowers, or who would be successful in their culture. Order now. Other Valuable

Rural works: American Gardener's Assistant (Bridge-man) \$1.00; Butter and Butter Making (Hazard) 25c; The Practical Horse Keeper (Fleming) 75c; The Farm (Waring) all about farming, \$1.00; Popular Natural History (Woods) a fine gift book, \$1.75; Book of Domestic Poultry (Weigall) 20 pages in colors, \$2.50; Amateur Photography (Wallace), complete, practical, \$1.00. Any of these valuable books mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circulars. Address THE PEOPLES BOOK CO., 132 So. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

\$50 a month earned distributing samples. Enclose stamp. INTER'L DIS. BUREAU, 150 Nassau St., New York.

BEES! BEES! BEES! and how to MAKE MONEY with them as taught by GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE. It is a handsome illustrated magazine and we send free sample copy with Book on Bee Culture and Book on Bee Supplies to all who name this paper in writing. THE A. I. ROOT CO. - MEDINA OHIO.

THAT CACTUS POEM.

[An esteemed Cactus enthusiast, in the January number of the Magazine, called for a poem on Cactuses, a subscriber, N. A. Thomas, of Beemont, Okl., volunteers the following verses in reply.—Ed.]

You want a poem on Cactuses!
I ought to know how to write that,
For I've lived many years among them,
Where they grow high as your hat.

I've burned them and fed them to cattle,
I've grubbed them up by the roots,
And fell from my horse among them,
When they pinned my feet to my boots.

O, yes, I know all about Cactuses,
And I ought to know, at least,
For eighteen long years I've fought them,
A scourge to man and to beast.

How can anyone like Cactuses,
I would just like to know that,
Why, I'd just as soon fondle a serpent
Or sing the praise of a rat.

O, yes, you know I hate Cactuses,
For I've fought them so long and so hard,
But now I will just have to leave them
In the hands of some gentler Bard.

Someone who has never fought them,
(We never love that we fight, you know),
O, yes, the flowers are lovely,
But so are the frost and the snow.

PILOCEBUS AND OTHER CACTUSES.

Pilocereus senilis, known as the Old Man Cactus, is quite well known by descriptions. and is found in many collections. It is, however, much sought after, and fine plants bring fancy prices. The long grey and white hairs, with which the plant is thickly clothed, make it always an object of interest.

Pilocereus Brunnonianus is a stout, thick, non-branching plant, with ten ribs set with clusters of stout spines at intervals of about one inch. With the spine clusters are produced quantities of a silky wool that partly covers the plant. The young growth is quite a decided blue, but turns green with maturity.

Opuntia senilis is easier to obtain, and is very attractive, with its long, white spines, which impart a lace-like effect. It makes large specimens much sooner than *Pilocereus*.

Another very hairy species is *Opuntia Ursina*. or as sometimes called, Grizzley Bear. This is found in desert and arid regions, and is, in consequence, rather harder to succeed with, being extremely impatient of water. It is, however, well worth growing, as the hairs sometimes attain a length of nine and twelve inches. To Mr. A. H. Alverson, of San Bernardino, Cal., belongs the honor of discovering this rare plant.

A very showy *Opuntia* is *O. Davisii*, which is a branching sort, bearing thickly-set, long spines, enclosed in bright yellow or golden cases or sheaths, which glisten in the sun in a very attractive manner. These same spines are very cruel when once they enter the flesh, and some care is demanded in handling.

Quite different in every respect is *Astrophytum Myrtiligma*, which is a dwarf, spineless plant, globular, and sharply ribbed, in color a gray-green, thickly covered with white dots. It also bears large and handsome flowers, produced in the tufts of tormentum in the top. All these plants are in my collection, and add greatly to its variety and interest. Phyllocactist.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1902.

CANNING WITHOUT COOKING

the fruit. Perfect for *Strawberries*, *Vegetables* easily canned in glass cans. *Pickles* never spoil. Earned first premium at 12 State Fairs. *In use 12 years*. Thousands use and endorse it. 10c worth (two packages) will put up 7 quarts fruit. Club rates. *Agents wanted. American Woman's Canning Co., 322 Williams St., Jackson, Michigan.*

A FLORAL PHANTASMAGORIA.

Quiet reigned within the garden. All was peaceful. The southwind crept softly in and nodded the heavy, drooping heads of the flowers, and swaying them gently stole off again, laden with the pilfered perfume of their exaltations.

Queen Rose, at the head of the garden, drew her dainty petals yet more closely about the crystal dewdrops in her heart, and dreamed of the glorious sunshine coming to woo her on the morrow.

Queen Lily furled wide her snowy bloom, and lifted her sweet face to the caress of her lover, the silver moon, who looked smilingly down from the serene blue of the star-lit heavens. But down in the distant corner of the garden all was not so peaceful.

Ragged Robin, handsome vagabond, was bee-eating Bouncing Betty to clope with him, and she, exuberant damsel, scorned his suit. "Be mine!" he cried. "Letture fly from here and amid the Marvels of Peru be happy!" But he tossed her head angrily. "I would Marigold," she said, "and you are not worth a penny-royal. Ha! ha! Who wins me must be an aristocrat." Sadly Robin turned away. "My Love-lies-bleeding," he moaned. "Oh, no," knocked frolicsome Bess. "You're Love-in-the-missed."

Stung by her scorn, and spying Sweet Mary not far distant, he thought to entreat her to bind his Bleeding-heart, but lo! there at her side languished Sweet William. So, poor Robin, seeing that he would be *detrop*, crept out under the fence to sorrow alone. "Forget-me-not," he sighed as he passed into exile.

Miss Elizabeth, left to herself, soon began to repine. "O! Leander," she breathed, tiptoeing and craning her neck to catch a glimpse of her adored aristocrat. "O! Leander, were it not for the cruel Poppy who stands between, I might yet take my place at your side." But even as she gazed she beheld him caressing Cora Opsi, his hated rival. The sight maddened her. "Wouldn't that Freesia?" she said. "I Canna stand it, the Cosmos excuse the effect. I will away from the sight," and bowing her pale face to the dust she, too, crept beneath the fence to the outside.

When once more she raised her head to look about, who did she see close at hand but Robin, still faithful, but ragged as ever. "Touch-me-not," she said humbly. "I am unworthy." But Robin was forgiving, and so it was, as in the early Morning Glory they crept back to their places. Miss Elizabeth's face was pinker than ever, and a happy heart beat beneath Robin's exterior. Jack-in-the-Pulpit performed the ceremony. Then did Johnny-jump-up and ring the Canterbury Bells, and the Blue Flags waved in the sunshine. Rudbeckia laughed at them and was properly snubbed for it by all the good.

Ella Dimmick Goodwin.

Co., Okl. Ty., Jan. 17, 1902.



CARDS

Send 2c. stamp for New SAMPLE BOOK of all the FINEST Styles in Gold Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope and Calling Cards for 1902. We sell GENUINE CARDS, Not Trash. UNION CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

TRIAL BOX MAILED FREE.



MISS VIOLA HILL, of Pattonville, Mo., writes: "I was so embarrassed with black-heads, freckles, and pimples that I would not go into society. I flooded my home with complexion remedies, but my complexion defied them all. I sent for a package of your Beauty Producer, and in two weeks' time there was no trace of a pimple, black-

head, or blotch on my face or neck. My skin is now without blemish or wrinkle anywhere."

It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic, or bleach, and it contains no oil, grease, paste or poisons of any kind, but is a purely vegetable discovery & leaves the skin clear, soft and velvety. Anyone sending their name and address and 4 cents to cover postage, to Mrs. Josephine LeBlanc, 45 Hail Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., will receive a free package of this wonderful beautifier in a plain sealed wrapper by mail prepaid.

RODS for locating gold and silver, lost treasures, etc., Guaranteed. Catalogue 2c stamp. T. S. AGENCY, Box 275 P, Dallas, Texas.

CACTI and Succulents. Send For list, Mrs. M. E. Patterson, Glendale, Cal.

Sure cure for **CARPET-BUGS!** **Bed-bugs, Moths.** Will not injure finest fabric. Send 25c. for a box to rid your house. **Agents wanted. American Woman's Co., 322 Williams St., Jackson, Mich.**

Here's a simple method to reduce fat permanently. Harmless as water; any child can take it.

IF YOU
ARE

TOO FAT

ago I took your treatment and in less than 3 months I **LOST 70 LBS.** in weight and have not gained an ounce since." Miss Grace Smith of Linden, N.Y. writes: "Five years ago I took the Hall Treatment and was reduced **35 POUNDS** in weight. The reduction is permanent, as I have not gained an ounce in weight since then." We will give **\$100 IN GOLD** to any one who can prove that any of our testimonials are not genuine. **DON'T** do anything or take anything until you hear from us; we have something important to tell you about how to **MAKE REMEDY AT HOME** at a trifling cost, and also other valuable information. To any reader of this paper who will write to us at once we will send full particulars and a few days' **Treatment Free** sealed package upon receipt of four cents to cover postage, etc. Correspondence strictly confidential. Ad. all letters to Hall Chemical Co., Dept. 150, St. Louis, Mo.



Hypnotism



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It takes but a few hours to learn. The study is both easy and fascinating. Hypnotism is an endless source of fun and wonder. If you know how to hypnotize you can perform the most marvelous feats imaginable. You can do a thousand amazing things that other people cannot do. You can surprise all your friends and make yourself famous. You can place any one you wish under this strange and magic spell. You can compel them to think, act and feel just as you wish. If you want to make money you can do it by giving entertainments, curing diseases or teaching the art to others. These are three sure and easy ways to win a fortune. Why be poor?

Why work for others, when you can master this money-making profession so easily? Investigate now.

You can learn at home without any cost. I will send you my big free book for the asking. It tells all about Hypnotism. It is the most elaborate and valuable work of the kind ever published. It contains hundreds of beautiful pictures and explains all the mysteries and secrets of the art. Anybody can learn from it all about the Hypnotic Spell, how it is operated, how it sways the will of its subjects, heals the sick, reforms the degraded, wins undying love, helps to trade or position, amuses an audience for profit, and gains for the operator himself health, wealth and happiness. It also treats fully on Personal Magnetism, Magnetic Healing and kindred subjects, and how to cure yourself of any pain, ache or disease. Remember, this book is absolutely free. Simply write for it, and it will be sent by next mail, all charges paid. Don't send any money or stamp, but send your name and address to-day.



PROF. L. A. HARRADEN,
Dept. 38, Jackson, Michigan.

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"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache to its original color, instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off. Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. "Walnutta",

Hair Stain will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. Price 60 cents a bottle, postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a sample bottle postpaid for 20c. PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 3, St. Louis, Mo.

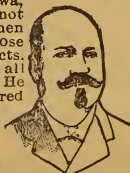
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The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 707 Fleming Bros., Chemists, Union Stock Yds., Chicago.

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Dr. W. O. Coffee, of the Des Moines, Iowa, oculist, has discovered remedies that not only prevent blindness in every case when used in time, but restore sight to those partially or completely blind from cataracts, granulated lids, scums, opacities, films, all inflammations of the eyes or eye strains. He has published a splendid book with colored photographs from life illustrating all eye diseases, so you can see your own case. It tells how you can cure yourself at home by his Absorption Treatment at small expense. Dr. Coffee will send this book FREE to all who are afflicted with eye trouble and write him "Eye Book." Address, DR. W. O. COFFEE, 871 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia.



FLOWERS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Dear Floral Folk:—I extend hearty sympathy to those of you who are ardent flower-lovers, and yet must live in city homes, with little or no yard, and who cannot even get potting soil unless they go miles to get it and laboriously carry it home in a grape basket. But those of us who so plan, and who meet disappointments and failure for lack of the proper facilities for flower culture, have the greater pleasure when ever success attends our aim. No blossom is so beautiful as the flower we have long waited for none are so sweet as those we ourselves have grown with so much care.

There is something strange about plants and flowers, they really seem to respond to love. We all know persons among our friends whose plants always bloom, the foliage is always fresh and luxuriant, and yet they do not spend as much time over them as we do over our sickly specimens. But I am writing to tell the city worker without a yard of a discovery I have made, that Lilies are the most hopeful subject for their care.—Lilies in pots. Get Lily bulbs in spring, even as late as June will do, but better as soon as you can get soil, take large pots, 8 to 10 inches across, put charcoal in the bottom, use rich soil, put your bulbs five inches below the surface. Keep moist, and await developments. They will grow like Jonah's Gourd, and give you clusters of flowers that will make life worth living to see. It is best to keep the pots in a sunny place, at least in the morning sun. Mine stand on a shelf along our yard fence. Any kind of Lilies will bloom if good bulbs are procured, but of course will not be worth as much the second year. If they are cared for through the fall, and wintered in a cellar, they will often be quite satisfactory the second summer. I have had seven flowers of Lillium Auratum on one stalk.

Another advantage is that they can be carried in-doors to the dining room or parlor, or to church, so that others can share our pleasure. Try some this spring. Nantha A. Clewe. Schenectady Co., N. Y., March 23, 1902.

MARANTA, CROTON, ETC.

Dear Mr. Park:—I notice that Jennie Spencer wishes information on the culture of Maranta, Croton, and foliage plants of all sorts. I think all foliage plants extremely beautiful, and easy to grow. My Maranta Massangana stands on a table with my ferns, out of direct sunshine. The colors are vivid, and beautifully brought out in this situation. I am sure it would do well in a north window. Mine is greatly admired. Crotons require treatment similar to Coleus. I think they are far handsomer than Coleus, the texture of the leaf being firmer and the colors equally brilliant. Besides, mine are not afflicted with mealy bug, which is apt (at times) to render the Coleus a nuisance in the house. Its proper place is out of doors, where, as a bedding plant, it is admirable. But, to have them in perfection in summer you must give them the best and sunniest place in winter. The Croton also becomes quite a tall plant in time, growing handsomer with age. My Otaheite Orange is covered with blossoms. It divides the honors with the row of Hyacinths, and I can not tell which is sweeter. If I could have but one plant that would be the one. Lydia W. Baldwin. Kent Co., Del., March 8, 1902.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have taken your lovely Little Magazine for about three years, and I don't know what would become of my flowers if I could not keep it. It is a real little gem, and I only wish it was published twice as often as it is. Miss Ella Eckerson. Marinette Co., Wis., Feb. 18, 1902.

ANTS-- either RED or BLACK. Do they pester you? We have a sure remedy. 10c. American Woman's Co., 322 Williams St., Jackson, Mich.

PLAYS Best List of New Plays. 325 Nos. Dialogs, Speakers, Hand Books. Catalog free. T.S. DENISON, Pub., Dept. 16, Chicago

EXCHANGES.

NOTICE.—Each subscriber is allowed three lines one time in twelve months. Every exchange must be wholly floral. Insertion not guaranteed in any certain month. Right reserved to exclude any exchange, or cut it down as the exigencies of space demand. All lines over three must be paid for at advertising rates. All letters received should be answered in order to avoid misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

Mrs. Queenie V. Jarboe, Pearson, Md., has Canna bulbs to ex. for Chinese Azaleas, Camellia Japonica, Grand Duke Jasmine, Milk and Wine Lily, etc.; send.

Mary A. Renwick, Elmwood, Ill., Box 256, will ex. No. 12 Vol. 26 of Park's Floral Magazine for house plants and bulbs, send.

Miss Ida Stennett, Richmond, Va., R. F. D. No. 5, will ex. Trumpet Honeysuckle and Hollis for Hyacinths, Violets, or hardy bulbs.

Miss Rosa Hoch, Camba, O., has Chrysanthemums, Geraniums, Ferns, Narcissus, etc., to ex. for Palms, Primroses, Plumbago, and other choice plants.

Mrs. J. L. Thaxton, Bernice, La., will ex. Jonquills, Narcissus, Snowdrops and Crepe Myrtle for Per. Phlox except pink, Rudbeckia, Deutzia, or Clematis David's.

Mrs. E. Warren, Spencer, Mass., has named Dahlia bulbs to ex. for Auratum, Candidum and Rubrum Lilies, white Peony or red Amaryllis.

Mrs. Samuel R. Welsh, Woodlyn, Del. Co., Pa., wishes to exchange Boston Fern for Arbutus Coffee signatures, 25 signatures for a fern, send.

Mrs. S. E. Smyth, 523 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., desires to ex. various seeds and plants for native Col., Cal. or Mex. Cacti; write.

C. H. Stever, Norton, Kans., will ex. seeds of Yucca for offers of shrubs or perennials.

Hattie Alley, Manchester, Okla., has 8 var. Chrysanthemum plants, har. Roses, and seeds to ex. for Hall's Honeysuckle, Asparagus plumosus and others; write.

Mary J. Spencer, El Paso, Texas, will exchange native Cactus for Roses, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias and shrubs well rooted.

Mrs. E. C. Nichols, Roseland, Neb., has a variety of Geraniums and Chrysanthemums to ex. for Dahlia sprouts or choice Chrysanthemums.

Mrs. J. J. Kramer, Sebeka, Minn., will ex. double pink Petunia, Tradescantia, other slips, and Bush Lima Beans for Cactus plants and Cactus seeds; send.

Mrs. J. A. Reicher, Wilson, Ore., will ex. 2-year-old Snowball, red-flowering Currant, Syringa, har. Roses and Maidenhair Fern for Peonies or Dahlias, b/g size.

Mrs. Lenora Vaughan, Grand Chenier, La., will ex. Crinum Americanum, white Spider Lilies and Centrosema g/diflora for bulbs and seeds not in her col.; write.

A. G. Ballard, North Bucksport, Maine, will ex. plants or seeds for Lychnis, Tritonia and other hardy plants.

FREE TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to curing the ailments of women, and relieving especially the pains of child-birth, also the cure of sterility. He has proved that it is not natural for women to suffer in giving birth to children, and will gladly send to all women a book which tells how to give birth to healthy children without pain. All women who wish to enjoy the blessing of motherhood will receive just the advice she needs to enable her to become a happy, healthy mother. This will cost absolutely nothing; your name and address sent to Doctor J. H. Dye, Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., will bring it postpaid. Write at once.

Every Lady Read This.

I will send free a positive cure for all female diseases, etc. A simple home treatment, a common sense remedy that never fails. FREE with valuable advice. **MRS. L. M. HUDNUT, South Bend, Ind.**

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Can be learned in ten days. Become independent. Be your own boss. Particulars free. Prof. S. A. WELTMER, Nevada, Mo.



LIQUOR HABIT Cured

Box Sent FREE



Any woman can cure her husband, son or brother of liquor drinking by secretly placing this remedy in his coffee, tea or food without his knowledge, as the remedy is entirely odorless and tasteless. Any good and faithful woman can wipe out this fearful evil and permanently stop the craving for liquor, as did Mrs. R. L. Townsend of Selma, La. For years she preyed on her husband to quit drinking, but finally found that it was impossible for him to do so with his own free will, as he was an inveterate

drinker, and hearing of this remarkable cure, she determined to try it. Mrs. Townsend says that before she gave her husband half a box of Milo Tablets, he lost all desire for whisky, the sight or odor of whisky now makes him deathly sick. It is surely a wonderful discovery that cures a man without his knowledge or intention. Mrs. Townsend's word of gratitude is only one of the thousands in possession of this company. Anyone who will send their name and address and 4 cents to cover postage to the Milo Drug Co., 70 Milo Building St. Louis, Mo., will receive by mail, sealed in plain wrapper a free package of this wonderful remedy and full instructions how to cure the drink habit.

Free Rupture Cure

If ruptured write to Dr. W. S. Rice, 1450 Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

Orange Lily

Cured me of painful periods, leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, etc., after doctors gave me up and all other remedies failed. No physician required. I will send a trial box free to any lady. Address, MRS. H. B. FRETTER, Detroit, Mich.

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weekly by representing us in her locality and as the position is pleasant and profitable the year round we will gladly send particulars free to all. Even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception, and if you really want to make money address **WOMAN'S MUTUAL BENEFIT CO., Box 27, JOLIET, ILL.**

Consumptive's Bulwark.

**A PREVENTION AND CURE
For Consumption-Threatened Humanity.**

**A FULL FREE TREATMENT
That Conquers All Chronic Life-Sapping Ills.**

Certain diseases kill their victims by gradually robbing them of bodily material—a manner of death slow, yet terrifying, and usually fraught with mental if not physical suffering. Consumption actually consumes; it is a well-named plague.

Four requirements must be met to cure

consumption and other wasting ill, and Four also to prevent their attack. They are: First, to combat and to forestall germs; Second, to nourish the body; Third, to tone and fortify the nerve power of resistance to disease, and Fourth, to meet the demands for local treatment.



DR. SLOCUM IN HIS LABORATORY.

To combat and destroy germs, to nourish the body, to fortify the system and to soothe and heal broken and inflamed tissues, in accord with the necessities in particular cases, and to thus cure and prevent consumption and all vitality-draining ill of persistent chronic nature, the wonderful, Free combination is unmistakably unmatched. It is Dr. Slocum's grand discovery and Free contribution to masterful, scientific medical progress which has marvelously reduced the consumption death-rate in the United States. Think of it!—the average life in this country

is four and one-tenth years longer now than it was ten years ago.

Reader, if you are a victim of, or are apprehensive that consumption is in your wake, this bulwark of refuge for prevention and cure is yours for the asking—free also to those near and dear to you who need the protective and curative security it affords.

Some need only the **Emulsion**, others the **Coltsfoot Expectorant**; some the **Psychine Tonic**, others the **Ozajell**. Many send for all four, use one or more appropriate for their own cases and give the other remedies to friends.

WRITE THE DOCTOR

Write to **DR. T. A. SLOCUM**, 98 Pine Street, New York, mentioning **PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE**, and the complete combination will be sent to you free from his great manufacturing pharmacies, with full directions for their use in any case.

You are welcome to write for yourself or

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Kindly write, giving post office and express address, so there may be no trouble in the shipment of the remedies.

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